

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 362 285

PS 021 707

AUTHOR Sherman, Dianne, Ed.
TITLE Children's Stress Index.
INSTITUTION Zero Population Growth, Inc., Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO ISSN-0199-0071
PUB DATE May 93
NOTE 85p.
AVAILABLE FROM Zero Population Growth (ZPG), 1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Suite 320, Washington, DC 20036 (\$7.50 plus \$1.50 postage).
PUB TYPE Collected Works - Serials (022)
JOURNAL CIT The ZPG Reporter: v25 n2-3 May 1993

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Air Pollution; Child Health; *Child Welfare; *Economic Factors; *Environmental Influences; Interviews; Metropolitan Areas; *National Surveys; Overpopulation; *Social Influences; *Stress Variables; Water Pollution; Water Resources
IDENTIFIERS California; Drought; Foreign Aid; UNICEF

ABSTRACT

This double issue of the "ZPG Reporter" focuses on the theme of ZPG's Children's Stress Index", the first national survey of children's well-being based on population-related pressures. Using an extensive list of social, economic, and environmental factors that affect the lives of children, the index ranks 828 cities, counties, and metropolitan areas in the United States. In addition to an article discussing the survey results, a description is provided for the 70 indicators used in the survey, including indicators in the following categories: population change and crowding; family economics; community economics; maternal and child health; crime; education; air quality; water resources; toxic releases and sewage; and energy and transportation. A complete listing of surveyed areas and their rankings is included. Also provided are guides to compare metropolitan areas of similar sizes, comparison by geographical region, and a list of the 50 best and worst metropolitan areas in the survey. Other articles in this issue cover the California drought, redirecting foreign aid, and an interview with the executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). (MM)

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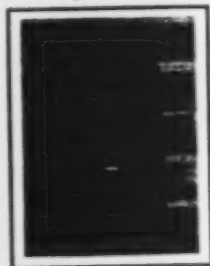
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The ZPG Reporter

Vol. 25, No. 2/3

May 1993

ED 362 285



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The Heirs of Our Ways

What do Overland Park, KS, Ann Arbor, MI, and Lincoln, NE, have in common? They all have a population of under 200,000. And they rank as the best three cities in ZPG's *Children's Stress Index*.

What do Chicago, Detroit, Houston and Los Angeles share in common? They are among the nation's largest cities—with over a million residents each—and they all score among the worst 10 cities on the *Index*.

ZPG's *Children's Stress Index* is the first national survey of children's well-being based on population-related pressures. The *Index* ranks a total of 828 cities, counties and metropolitan areas using an extensive list of social, economic and environmental factors that affect the lives of children.

What is the connection between population growth and children's well-being? The U.S. population, currently at 257 million, continues to grow faster than any other industrialized nation. Even using the most conservative Census Bureau projections, by the time a child born today reaches age 60, he or she is likely to see more than a 50 percent increase in the nation's population. And as the population grows, so do pressures on the environment.

Communities from coast to coast are increasingly beleaguered by population-related problems from pollution to overcrowding to crime. Already, as landfills reach their limits, communities are frantically searching for new areas to dispose of their waste. And water supplies have reached such low levels in some communities that rationing has become a way of life.

The results of the *Index* reflect the reality of the U.S. population problem and its impact on children. Although environmental conditions affect all sectors of society, children's health is perhaps most vulnerable. In addition, their well-being as children will shape the quality and productivity of their adult lives—and the nation's future as well.

But concern for America's children goes beyond the realm of compassion or economic and political competitiveness. It incorporates a vision of a "quality future," with an understanding of the broad range of consequences associated with continued population growth. Safe, healthy communities are getting harder and harder to find. Stabilizing population may emerge as the critical component of any effort to restore and improve the quality of life for present and succeeding generations.

Children in Crisis

Americans are confronted daily by the worsening conditions for their children, both in the news media and in their neighborhoods. The consequences can be seen in increasing rates of teen pregnancy, juvenile crime, poor academic achievement, child abuse and declining overall health.

At present, one out of every five American children lives below the poverty level. The *Children's Stress Index* found that in communities like Brownsville, TX, Detroit, MI, and New Orleans, LA, the percentage of children whose families' incomes are below poverty level is a shocking 50 percent.

Population pressures often boil down to straining already over-stretched government programs to the breaking point. Classrooms, for instance, are becoming more and more crowded at a time when municipalities cannot afford to build more schools. And in response to funding cuts, public health clinics have had to reduce

their hours, staff and services, even as their client base expands.

The results of the *Index* show a strong relationship between large communities and socioeconomic stress. New York City, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Detroit and Miami had unemployment rates of 10 percent or more. In contrast, the smaller communities of Sioux Falls, SD, Lincoln, NE, and Overland Park, KS, had unemployment rates below 3 percent.

Children's well-being is also threatened by increasing crime rates. On the *Index's* measure of crime, Atlanta, Dallas, Fort Worth, Miami and St. Louis place among the worst 10 of all 194 cities rated. But the three cities that do best—Huntsville, AL, Thousand Oaks, CA, and Simi Valley, CA, have a combined population of 364,000. That's less than the individual population of any of the worst-scoring cities.

At a time when teen pregnancy rates are increasing nationwide, and 80 percent are unintended, improving teens' access to family planning information and services is particularly important. Children born to teenage parents are more likely candidates for poverty, poor health and underachievement.

But 20 states score in the bottom half of the *Index* scale for sex and AIDS education programs in public schools. And 33 states still impose obstacles to abortion access, such as informed consent laws, and 11 states require mandatory waiting periods.

Continued on page 4

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Redirecting FOREIGN AID➤

When the Berlin Wall fell on November 9, 1989, commentators the world over declared the end of the Cold War. And for the past four years, public interest groups have been looking for the so-called "peace dividend"—the "extra" money created in the federal budget by decreases in Cold War military spending. But that money always seems just out of reach.

Many also hoped that ending the arms race with the Soviet Union would reap similar benefits. For the first time in 40 years it seemed possible that a large share of the U.S. foreign aid budget would be redirected from military aid to humanitarian aid.

Unfortunately, military and security assistance still make up about half of the nation's foreign aid budget. The bulk of this goes to only two countries—Israel and Egypt. The remaining half goes to development and humanitarian aid, but only a fraction supports programs that help reduce population growth, such as efforts to improve child survival, enhance women's health and status, increase access to family planning programs, and promote sustainable development.

Another obstacle to transforming foreign aid is the growing anti-foreign aid sentiment. Public opinion polls indicate that Americans would rather see their tax money used to help pay for domestic programs or to reduce the deficit.

But cutting the foreign aid budget will do little to help. Foreign aid makes up less than one percent of the overall U.S. federal budget, as compared to

military-related spending, which accounts for about 30 percent of the budget.

Moreover, since fiscal year 1985, foreign assistance funding has already been cut by about 20 percent. A dramatic cut in foreign aid would likely result in a slashing of population assistance as well.

Environment, development and population advocates are now calling for better aid, rather than less aid. Many maintain that the right place for foreign military aid is within the defense budget. Such a shift in accounting would create extra money for sustainable development assistance, including population programs.

The momentum for change goes all the way to the White House. According to a recent report prepared for the new administration by the Overseas Development Council, "There is now broad consensus, inside and outside the government and across bipartisan lines that U.S. development efforts ought to be fundamentally restructured and focused around an integrated concept of sustainable development. By sustainable development, we mean growth that brings with it the alleviation of poverty and preservation of the environment...."

There is also a growing awareness that the same conditions that will lead to sustainable development will lead to slower population growth, and that without efforts to slow population growth, sustainable development will never be possible.

Jodi Jacobson of the WorldWatch Institute believes that the Clinton administration has an unprecedented opportunity to take a "new and more effective approach"

in addressing global population growth. In a recent policy paper, she advised: "By crafting population policies that put top priority on improving health, reducing poverty, and supporting human rights, President Clinton can best serve the domestic and international interests of the United States while simultaneously addressing fundamental issues of socio-economic development and human well-being."

This holistic approach is echoed by more and more population advocates. Numerous studies conducted by the United Nations Population Fund and other population organizations show that effective population programs consist of five basic elements: high-quality family planning and health care, education and economic opportunities for women, protection of basic human rights, cooperation and participation of male partners, and ensuring the survival of children.

If developing nations are to succeed at stabilizing their populations, however, industrialized nations—the United States in particular—will have to face up to its problem of overconsumption. The relatively small populations of the developed world command the vast majority of the Earth's resources and create most of the world's pollution. The pursuit of sustainable development requires a balancing of population and consumption in both the developed and developing world.

The concept of sustainable development is not alien to the Clinton administration. Incoming appointees who will guide U.S. foreign policy appear to be open

to new directions. During his confirmation hearings for Secretary of State, Warren Christopher proclaimed that "The Clinton administration will put America back to the forefront of global efforts to achieve sustainable development and, in the process, leave our children a better world."

—Ritu Sharma

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Fact #1: The United States is the most generous donor of military aid to foreign countries.

Fact #2: The United States ranks twentieth out of 21 industrialized countries when development assistance is measured as a percentage of the donor's gross national product.

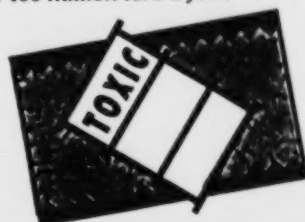
■ Write to your congressional members and, rather than drastic cuts in foreign aid, urge them to support proposals that would decrease military giveaways and increase sustainable development assistance, including population programs. Addresses are:

- U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510
- U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515

POP WATCH

Inequitable Toxic Waste Disposal

An international conference on toxic waste in December called on the industrialized world to stop dumping its hazardous garbage in developing nations. Of the United States, Japan, and the 12-member European Community, only France has ratified the 1989 Basel Convention, which would control the transportation and disposal of hazardous waste. Industrialized countries generate over 95 percent of the world's toxic waste, or between 300 and 400 million tons a year.



Anti-Choice Violence Diminishes Abortion Availability

American medical schools have been cutting back sharply on abortion training, and medical students appear increasingly unwilling to take such courses. Faced with increasingly violent opposition by anti-choice forces, including the fatal shooting of Dr. David Gunn in Pensacola, Fla., in March, many residency programs have eliminated abortion training from routine course work.

A Columbia University study reports that almost half of graduating OB/GYN residents have never performed a first-trimester abortion. Only 13 percent of OB/GYN programs have a family planning rotation. The result is that despite an administration sympathetic to reproductive rights for the first time in 12 years, women's access to facilities and physicians willing to provide these services will continue to diminish.

Electricity in Developing Nations

Two billion people in the world have no access to electricity, according to a report by the Solar Electric Light Fund (SELF). But today, more people in the developing world—one hundred thousand rural families—than in the industrialized North are now using solar electricity in their homes. Still, supplying electricity with minimal environmental damage to rapidly-expanding developing communities will be a critical "development vs. environment" issue of the decade.



Paper Recycling on the Increase

Recycled Paper News reports that 39 percent of the paper discarded in the United States last year was recovered, and notes that the paper industry's voluntary goal of 40 percent recovery by 1995 may be achieved ahead of schedule. Thanks to consumer demand for recycled paper, more and more recovered paper is being incorporated into printing- and writing-grade paper as well as tissue, newsprint and cereal boxes.

Welcome to ZPG

WELCOME to all of you who recently joined ZPG and are receiving the *ZPG Reporter* for the first time. and thanks again to all of our members; we deeply appreciate your concern, your participation in ZPG's ongoing projects, and your financial support. You make our work possible and effective.

The ZPG Reporter

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The *ZPG Reporter* (ISSN 0199-0071, formerly 0049-9718) is published 6 times a year by Zero Population Growth, Inc., 1400 Sixteenth St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone (202) 332-2200.

Zero Population Growth, Inc. is a national non-profit membership organization that works to achieve a sustainable balance of population, resources and the environment—both in the United States and worldwide.

Newsmaker Interview

James P. Grant

Opportunity Knocks

James P. Grant assumed office as the third Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 1980. Mr. Grant draws upon a long and distinguished career in the field of development which began with service in China in 1946 and 1947 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He came to UNICEF from the Overseas Development Council, where he served as President and Chief Executive Officer since its establishment in 1969. Mr. Grant spoke with ZPG's Dianne Sherman about the future of children; we are delighted to share his thoughts with our readers.

ZPG: You have been at the helm of UNICEF since 1980. Can you help put the state of the world's children in some perspective. Is the situation getting better or worse?

Grant: Despite the turmoil for children in Somalia, Bosnia, and many other parts of the world, and despite the recession in the U.S. and much of Western Europe, the situation for children is far better today than it was in 1980.

Two principal factors have contributed to this. First, of course, is the end of the prospects for a nuclear holocaust, the turning down of the global arms race, and the rapid expansion of democracy around the world. More directly, and parallel to this, we have been seeing children moving steadily up the ladder toward a higher priority. This shift, I think, was indicated by four events in 1990. The year started with the first real global conference on basic education for all children held in Thailand. Then came the coming into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in early September. This is the first time that children have been given a global Magna Carta, a Bill of Rights. Then four weeks later came the World Summit for Children which sought out how to implement many of these newly stated rights, and which set very ambitious goals on education, health, nutrition and maternal health for the year 2000. And then the year closed with the successful completion of the largest peacetime global effort in history to immunize children, which by December 1990 was saving the lives of some 10,000 children a day.

These two forces, these two streams of development, came together in the last several years. And it really did make the situation for children far better. In fact, one can now see the possibility that by the end of this century there could really be an historic transformation in the condition of children.



ZPG: It seems clear that UNICEF strongly supports population and family planning programs.

Grant: We are very supportive of family planning in UNICEF for the reason that there is a very strong nexus between family planning and child spacing and the well-being of children. There can be a negative synergism when families are large or when children are born too early, too close together or too late. Not only does all of this badly affect the well-being of the child, but as more children die we find that birth rates tend to stay up.

Conversely, there is a positive synergism that can develop. As families begin to reduce in size, and as children are better spaced through family planning, it has a tremendous impact on the health, the education and the general well-being of children. One of the positive forces that we see in the world today is that as family size begins to drop, as it has rather dramatically in countries like Mexico and Colombia, it is also resulting in a very significant increase in child well-being. And as child health and education—particularly of girls—improves markedly, more families actively seek family planning and have smaller families.

ZPG: Does UNICEF address the connections between environmental degradation and children's well-being?

Grant: We certainly do. One of the principal causes of children being in trouble is the environment that they live in. Over half of the child deaths that occur are the result of environmental problems. Many of the diseases that we have to fight, from malaria to diarrhea to polio, are basically environmental problems that can be eliminated. At the same time it is very clear that as the new environmental negatives come on the scene, the ozone hole and the like, it's children who will be most affected.

ZPG: Can you explain why UNICEF is urging an end to the "apartheid of gender"?

Grant: Well, UNICEF feels very strongly about the many discriminations that exist against women, and particularly against the girl child. We have called it the "apartheid of gender," symbolized by the fact that more than a million girl children died last year who would not have died if they had been born boys. And this same discrimination against women means that of the more than 100 million children who are out of primary school, two-thirds are women. Yet we have long known that a girl who is educated makes a vastly better mother than one who is not.

ZPG: What role should foreign aid play?

Grant: U.S. foreign aid at this stage could play a critical role. Many other parts of the world, in recent years, have carried a far higher burden of foreign aid than has the U.S., particularly with respect to development cooperation that helps meet priority human needs. It is quite clear that if the U.S. were now to restructure its foreign assistance to apply two billion dollars more a year to health, education, family planning, nutrition and maternal health this would significantly affect what other nations do.

Do I think the U.S. public would support this? My reply is an emphatic yes, if it is properly presented. The disillusionment in this country with foreign aid arises out of a feeling that it has been used to prop up corrupt regimes. There is a vast reservoir of support in the U.S. for aid that produces results. What foreign aid needs to be linked with in the popular mind are those issues which are of concern to the public such as hunger, population growth, women's status and the advance of democracy. It is those terms that should dominate our foreign aid program and not the Cold War terms that were dominant throughout the last 15 years.

ZPG: The problems of children in the world must seem overwhelming. How do you deal with this?

Grant: Yes, the problems often do seem to be overwhelming. But then this is the time to go back and take an historical look, and remind ourselves that one needs to continue to approach this with a pattern of hope. It was the historian Toynbee who said more than 50 years ago that the distinctive feature of our time is that ours is the first generation in history when it is possible to think of bringing the benefits of progress to everybody. And when you think of this, it bears reminding ourselves that in the '20s and the '30s it was a world of empires, a world where women in only a few societies were just getting the right to vote. In fact, what one might call a civilized life at that time was a prospect for only 10 or 20 percent of the people of the world. And even in the U.S. the prospect of a civilized life for all didn't come until the New Deal at the time of the Great Depression.

Since then we have seen a great deal of progress. In 1950, when UNICEF turned to the developing world, there were 75,000 children dying every day. A horrific 35,000 still die every day, but clearly it has gone down. The world is on the verge of an historic turnaround. Toynbee's assertion is now possible, that within the next eight to 10 years virtually every child could be reached by basic health care services, by basic education, by some kind of a protective net and by a bill of rights that provides a fair degree of protection for children.

So the individual problems are difficult, but one needs to look at the trend of history to be reassured. Throughout much of the '50s, '60s, '70s and '80s those of us who were concerned with the well-being of children felt like we were rowing our rowboat upstream, against the current. But that has changed: we now have the opportunity to really move faster in the next eight to 10 years than in the preceding 20 to 25 years combined.

As children get educated, as parents become confident that children will survive, and as knowledge and access to family planning spread, one can see the potential for rapid improvement not only for children but for other problems like the environment and the population explosion. Achievement of the goals set by the World Summit for Children for the year 2000 is what in my judgment will put the world on a population stabilization pattern that is at the low end of, or even under, current projections for population.

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ZPG: Is there anything an individual can do to help?

Grant: Oh, tremendous amounts. It begins with example. The young mother who breast-feeds in the U.S. is an example to the mothers abroad who have somehow been led to believe that an attribute of modernism and progress is to use formula. The U.S. is the role model for the world. It's not just jazz or jeans that grow out of the U.S., it's what we do with breast-feeding, with oral rehydration or with family planning.

ZPG: Would you like to add anything else?

Grant: I would just add that, at this moment, the world has never seen such an historic opportunity for human progress. Success in addressing the problems of priority human needs including health, education and family planning would not only be good in itself but will have positive effects on population, the environment and the spread of democracy.

The world has never seen a better wave than exists now. If we can get our surfboards on that wave, there will be an historic shift in the world. If we don't, the world could fall back into the pattern of the '20s, with an increasing set of problems that will threaten to overwhelm the next generation.

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The Heirs of Our Ways

Continued from page 1

A Toxic Day in the Neighborhood

A March issue of *Newsweek* reported that children rank a healthy environment as the issue most important to them. The state of the environment is even more closely linked to children's well-being than that of an adult. Children consume more food in relation to body size than adults, thereby ingesting a greater proportion of pesticide residue. They breathe up to three times as much air per pound of body weight, spend more time outdoors, and interact more with the natural environment.

ZPG's *Index* shows high levels of environmental stress in communities across the nation, particularly in heavily populated areas. Los Angeles-Long Beach, Houston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit, five of the nation's largest metro areas, all

ranked among the bottom 10 on the *Index*'s environmental indicators. In fact, the average population of the 50 worst-rated metro areas for environmental stress is nearly seven times bigger than the average of the 50 best.

Because children have fewer detoxifying enzymes and their bodies are still developing, their health is more susceptible to pollutants. Routine exposure to polluted air can establish life-long chronic respiratory problems. Childhood exposure to carcinogens can cause much greater risk of cancer than similar exposure later in life, as cells are dividing more rapidly when the body is growing than during adulthood.

One of the most troublesome examples of toxic exposure is lead poisoning. The

Index found that lead levels in municipal water supplies exceeded EPA standards in 166 communities. Six metropolitan areas had lead levels more than five times in excess of the standard: Jersey City, NJ; Fort Lauderdale, FL; Pensacola, FL; Charleston, SC; Cedar Rapids, IA; and Utica-Rome, NY.

Despite widespread publicity and measures to reduce exposure, three to four million children still have toxic levels of lead in their blood, making it the number one children's environmental illness. Lead poisoning, especially hazardous to children's still-developing neurological systems, causes reduced IQ, short-term memory loss, slower reactions and educational underachievement.

Another major health risk affecting children is poor air quality. Peak levels of particulates (dust-like particles) exceeded EPA standards in seven areas of the *Index*; 10 areas exceeded EPA standards for carbon monoxide; and high levels of ozone occurred in all the most heavily populated regions, such as southern California, the Texas Gulf Coast, and the Northeast corridor.

The automobile is high on the list of air pollution culprits. And Americans own more cars and drive more miles per capita than any other population in the world. If current trends continue, the nation's population will grow, and so too will the number of cars on the road, intensifying air pollution and its attendant health problems for children and adults alike.

Complicating matters even further is the nationwide dearth of quality, easily accessible public transportation systems. In almost one-third of the communities rated in the *Index*, less than one percent of the population uses public transportation. In a full 92 percent of the localities, use of these systems is less than 10 percent.

Thinking About Tomorrow

Experts consider a nation's infant mortality rate a tell-tale sign of its commitment to children's well-being, and even of its citizens' overall quality of life. This important indicator reflects the health of the mother and the baby, the baby's living conditions during the first year of life, and the parenting received. The United States, the world's wealthiest nation, ranks 20th in overall infant mortality according to UNICEF, behind Singapore and Hong Kong.

The good news is that children are figuring more prominently on the political agenda. President Clinton was quick to explore implementation of a national child immunization program. And Hillary Rodham Clinton, former chair of the Board of Directors of the Children's Defense Fund, has worked on children's issues for many years.

Government leadership is indeed crucial. And a comprehensive national population policy could go a long way to provide a sustainable future for today's children and generations that follow. Population pressures are intricately linked with the economy, education, health care, a clean environment and especially children's well-being.

In the process, social and economic inequalities also need to be addressed. The burden of worsening conditions is not being shared equally among American communities. Infant mortality rates are almost twice as high for African-Americans, for instance. And minority communities are often the first to be targeted for hazardous waste sites.

Changes on an individual level are needed as well. According to Donella Meadows, co-author of *Beyond the Limits*, mak-

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ing the transition to a sustainable lifestyle can be revolutionary in the scale of its impact. The process of change itself, however, she describes as no more than a "click" in the mind. Americans are notorious for excessive use of natural resources and production of waste. Understanding the environmental impact of these excesses may make the process of change easier. And minimizing this impact will in turn help preserve the environment for future generations of children.

—Liza Baron

WHAT YOU CAN DO

■ Publicize the results of the *Children's Stress Index* in your own community. Write letters to the editors of your local newspapers, citing your hometown's figures and rankings, and ask local radio shows to host a ZPG spokesperson. Contact ZPG's communications department for more details and a sample letter.

■ Ask President Clinton and Vice President Gore to formulate and implement a national population policy. Explain that population pressures are intricately linked with the economy, education, health care, a clean environment and especially children's well-being. Address: The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20500.

■ Take measures to improve children's access to health care, sex education, and population education. Call or write your local school board in support of school-based clinics and quality sex education programs. See the article on page 7 for ways to get population education introduced in local schools.

■ **Conserve.** Americans produce more solid waste and use more natural resources per capita than any other nation's population. In order to preserve these resources for future generations, it is important to reduce our impact on the environment. Recycle as much as you can, and try to buy fewer nonrecyclable items or things that you don't need. Conserve energy, water and other resources in your household and at work. Bike, walk, and use public transportation more often.

■ **Help children in your community.** Organize collections of food, books and clothing. Tutor schoolchildren. Go on field trips and play games with disadvantaged children. Join a Big Brothers or Big Sisters program. Consider being a foster parent. Contact local volunteer agencies to find out which programs for children exist in your community.

■ **Take the pledge on this page.** Copy the pledge and get friends and family members to pledge as well.

PLEDGE FOR A PEACEFUL AND NURTURING PLANET FOR ALL

BECAUSE I treasure all of our planet's varied and beautiful life forms...

BECAUSE I believe all people should be free from environmental, social, economic and political injustice...

BECAUSE I want all children to inherit a world filled with opportunities for intellectual and spiritual growth...

I PLEDGE TO DO MY PART BY:

REMEMBERING that small is beautiful when it concerns the number of children one bears...

BECOMING informed and making others aware of how everyone can help address overpopulation...

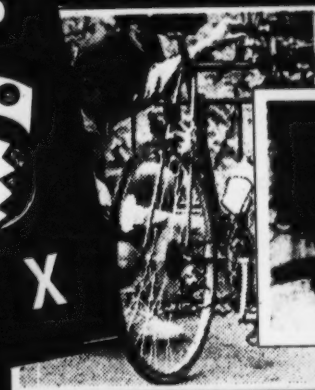
ENCOURAGING public opinion leaders to help educate others about overpopulation...

WORKING constructively with those who share this common vision of a peaceful and nurturing planet.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Please return your pledge to ZPG, 1400 Sixteenth Street NW, Suite 320, Washington, DC 20036.

CHILDREN'S INDEX



The Winners!

The best-rated urban areas for America's children can be found from sea to shining sea—in 27 states stretching from Connecticut to California. Ultimately, however, it is the Midwest and New England that come out ahead, providing 17 of our 25 top-rated metro areas. Whatever the region, the highest-scoring cities, counties and metro areas have several things in common—they tend to be relatively small, with stable populations and low densities. They also demonstrate a combination of factors that positively affect children's well-being, such as strong community and family economics, low rates of infant and child mortality, above-average educational and public health infrastructures, and low levels of pollution.

The Losers!

The worst-rated urban areas are most often found in the southern and western region. In fact, an astonishing 23 of our 25 lowest-scoring metro areas are located in the Sun Belt, with the states of California, Texas and Florida leading the pack. The places listed below have an average metropolitan population exceeding 1.8 million—more than six times the average size of our winning metro areas! In general, these areas ranked poorly due to a combination of negative factors relating to children's well-being. These include large population gains and overcrowded living conditions; high rates of unemployment, poverty, and crime; stressed educational and public health infrastructures; and often alarming levels of environmental degradation.

Final Rank (1-239)	Best 25 Metro Areas	Total Pop.	Child Pop. (under age 18)	Final Score (1-100)	Final Rank (1-239)	Worst 25 Metro Areas	Total Pop.	Child Pop. (under age 18)	Final Score (1-100)
1	Burlington, VT	131,000	31,000	74.1	239	Houston, TX	3,302,000	955,000	32.0
2	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	153,000	38,000	67.2	238	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	8,863,000	2,326,000	32.1
3	Madison, WI	367,000	83,000	65.0	237	Miami-Hialeah, FL	1,937,000	468,000	33.2
4	Lincoln, NE	214,000	51,000	64.8	236	El Paso, TX	592,000	193,000	33.3
5	Stamford, CT	203,000	42,000	63.5	235	Fresno, CA	667,000	209,000	34.9
6	Champaign-Urbana, IL	173,000	38,000	62.4	234	Baton Rouge, LA	528,000	151,000	34.9
7	Sioux Falls, SD	124,000	33,000	62.0	233	Stockton, CA	481,000	142,000	35.1
8	Salem-Gloucester, MA	264,000	56,000	61.9	232	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	2,589,000	772,000	35.2
9	Boulder-Longmont, CO	225,000	52,000	61.7	231	Visalia-Porterville, CA	312,000	103,000	36.1
10	Ann Arbor, MI	283,000	61,000	61.5	230	Jacksonville, FL	907,000	235,000	36.4
11	Poughkeepsie, NY	259,000	62,000	61.2	229	Bakersfield, CA	543,000	171,000	36.4
12	New London-Norwich, CT-RI	267,000	63,000	61.2	228	Lakeland-Winterhaven, FL	405,000	98,000	36.6
13	Fort Collins, CO	186,000	47,000	61.0	227	New Orleans, LA	1,239,000	346,000	36.8
14	Jacksonville, NC	150,000	36,000	60.9	226	McAllen-Edinburg, TX	384,000	140,000	37.0
15	Springfield, IL	190,000	49,000	60.8	225	New York, NY	8,547,000	1,968,000	37.3
16	Portsmouth-Dover, NH-ME	224,000	52,000	60.7	224	Galveston-Texas City, TX	217,000	60,000	37.5
17	St. Cloud, MN	191,000	55,000	60.6	223	Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	2,068,000	423,000	37.7
18	Topeka, KS	161,000	42,000	60.3	222	Dallas, TX	2,553,000	695,000	37.7
19	Danbury, CT	188,000	46,000	60.2	221	Fort Pierce, FL	251,000	52,000	38.1
20	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	433,000	111,000	60.2	220	Gary-Hammond, IN	605,000	169,000	38.3
21	Huntsville, AL	239,000	59,000	60.2	219	Ocala, FL	195,000	43,000	38.9
22	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	388,000	96,000	60.1	218	San Antonio, TX	1,302,000	378,000	39.0
23	Cedar Rapids, IA	169,000	42,000	59.8	217	Mobile, AL	477,000	134,000	39.1
24	Roanoke, VA	224,000	49,000	59.6	216	Chicago, IL	6,070,000	1,540,000	39.2
25	San Francisco, CA	1,604,000	303,000	59.3	215	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	260,000	92,000	39.3

Final Rank (1-195)	Best 25 Cities	Total Pop.	Child Pop. (under age 18)	Final Score (1-100)
1	Overland Park, KS	112,000	28,000	69.4
2	Ann Arbor, MI	110,000	19,000	68.1
3	Lincoln, NE	192,000	45,000	66.4
4	Madison, WI	191,000	36,000	66.0
5	Stamford, CT	108,000	22,000	64.5
6	Lakewood, CO	126,000	28,000	64.1
7	Concord, CA	111,000	27,000	64.0
8	Huntsville, AL	160,000	37,000	63.6
9	Honolulu, HI	365,000	70,000	63.3
10	Alexandria, VA	111,000	17,000	63.1
11	Eugene, OR	113,000	24,000	63.0
12	Berkeley, CA	103,000	15,000	62.7
13	Livonia, MI	101,000	23,000	61.8
14	Sterling Heights, MI	118,000	31,000	61.2
15	Fremont, CA	173,000	45,000	61.2
16	Santa Rosa, CA	113,000	27,000	61.0
17	Virginia Beach, VA	393,000	110,000	60.0
18	Sunnyvale, CA	117,000	22,000	59.9
19	Hampton, VA	134,000	33,000	59.8
20	Cedar Rapids, IA	109,000	26,000	59.5
21	Albany, NY	101,000	18,000	59.1
22	Huntington Beach, CA	182,000	38,000	58.9
23	Aurora, CO	222,000	69,000	58.7
24	Lexington, KY	225,000	50,000	58.5
25	Topeka, KS	120,000	29,000	58.4

Final Rank (1-493)	Best 25 Counties	Total Pop.	Child Pop. (under age 18)	Final Score (1-100)
1	Chittenden County, VT	125,000	31,000	74.8
2	Eaton County, MI	93,000	26,000	71.0
3	Clay County, MN	50,000	13,000	70.8
4	Marin County, CA	230,000	44,000	70.4
5	Madison County, NY	69,000	17,000	70.2

Final Rank (1-195)	Worst 25 Cities	Total Pop.	Child Pop. (under age 18)	Final Score (1-100)
195	Newark, NJ	275,000	78,000	27.4
194	Gary, IN	117,000	37,000	29.1
193	Cleveland, OH	506,000	136,000	29.4
192	Chicago, IL	2,784,000	723,000	29.6
191	Detroit, MI	1,028,000	302,000	30.5
190	Los Angeles, CA	3,485,000	863,000	31.4
189	Miami, FL	359,000	82,000	32.5
188	East Los Angeles, CA	126,000	42,000	33.3
187	Houston, TX	1,631,000	436,000	33.3
186	Fresno, CA	354,000	112,000	33.7
185	Pomona, CA	132,000	43,000	33.7
184	Tampa, FL	280,000	64,000	34.0
183	Philadelphia, PA	1,586,000	379,000	34.2
182	Moreno Valley, CA	119,000	44,000	34.4
181	El Paso, TX	515,000	164,000	35.0
180	Stockton, CA	211,000	67,000	35.2
179	Sacramento, CA	369,000	97,000	35.6
178	San Bernardino, CA	164,000	52,000	35.9
177	St. Louis, MO	397,000	100,000	36.2
176	Hialeah, FL	188,000	44,000	36.3
175	Dallas, TX	1,007,000	251,000	36.3
174	El Monte, CA	106,000	36,000	36.6
173	Fort Worth, TX	448,000	119,000	36.7
172	Phoenix, AZ	983,000	267,000	36.8
171	New York, NY	7,323,000	1,687,000	36.9

Final Rank (1-493)	Worst 25 Counties	Total Pop.	Child Pop. (under age 18)	Final Score (1-100)
493	Harris County, TX	2,818,000	805,000	32.0
492	Los Angeles County, CA	8,863,000	2,326,000	32.1
491	Dade County, FL	1,937,000	468,000	33.2
490	El Paso County, TX	592,000	193,000	33.3
489	Bronx Borough, NY	1,204,000	332,000	33.6

What Do the Numbers Mean?

Included in the survey are all metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with populations of 150,000 or more, all their constituent counties with populations of 50,000 or more, and all their cities with populations of 100,000 or more. In the four states that have no metro area with a population of 150,000 or more (Montana, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming), ZPG rated the largest MSA in that state. In all, 239 metro areas, 493 counties and 195 cities were put to the test.

For every locality in the survey, the *Index* lists its scores for the 10 following major categories affecting children's well-being. Scores range from "1" (worst) to "10" (best). Some areas receive a zero for particularly poor results. These categories represent a total of 70 social, environmental and economic indicators, which are described on this page.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Population Change & Crowding | 6. Education |
| 2. Family Economics | 7. Air Quality |
| 3. Community Economics | 8. Water Resources |
| 4. Maternal & Child Health | 9. Toxic Releases & Sewage |
| 5. Crime | 10. Energy & Transportation |

The *Index* also lists each area's final score (the combined total of the above 10 scores), as well as each area's rank in comparison to all others of its type. The Birmingham metro area, for instance, ranks 167th when comparing all 239 metro areas in the *Index*. Note that there are no ties in the survey, even though some areas final scores appear the same due to rounding.

Each metro area, with its constituent counties and cities, is listed in order of population size, within each state. States are listed alphabetically.

When a metro area is the same as its county—Anchorage, for example—the county name is listed in parentheses next to the metro area, and both the county and metro area naturally receive the same scores. Its rank, however, as a county or as a metro area will differ. Also note that New England counties are often divided among two or more metro areas. These counties are indicated on the chart as partial ("pt.") counties, and may appear more than once on the chart. In addition, the chart indicates when metro areas, such as Washington, DC, span two or more states.

Total Population, Child Population & Density

Population and density statistics are provided for reference purposes only and are not ranked. Population totals are from the 1990 Census, and range from 8,863,000 people in the Los Angeles-Long Beach metro area to 73,000 people in the Cheyenne, WY, metro area. Density figures represent the average number of people inhabiting each square mile. The most densely populated city is New York with 23,701 people per square mile. Least densely populated is Omaha, NE, with 101 people per square mile.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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What Do the Indicators Mean?

The following is a description of the 70 social, economic and environmental indicators that ZPG used to assess children's well-being. After each indicator description, in parentheses, is a summary of how communities received a top score of "10" or a bottom score of "1." For all indicators, ZPG used the most recent and most comprehensive information available. In some cases, information was available only by state, by metro area, by county or by city.

1. Population Change & Crowding

Five indicators. The percentage change in population from 1970-1980 (0-1% change = 10; 50-300% change = 0). The percentage change in population from 1980-1990 (0-1% change = 10; 50-300% change = 0). The absolute change in population from 1980-1990 (fewer than 5,000 people = 10; more than 500,000 people = 0). The birth rate in 1988 (fewer than 12 births per 1,000 residents = 10; more than 25 births per 1,000 residents = 0). The level of overcrowded housing in 1990: the percentage of all housing units with more than one person per room (less than 1% overcrowded = 10; more than 25% overcrowded = 0).

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics.

2. Family Economics

Four indicators. The average per capita income in 1991 (\$19,000 or more = 10; less than \$10,000 = 0). The median household income in 1991 (\$45,000 or more = 10; less than \$21,000 = 0). The percentage of all families with incomes below the poverty level in 1990

(less than 4% = 10; 20-37% = 0). The percentage of all children living in families with incomes below the poverty level in 1990 (less than 4% = 10; 30-53% = 0).

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Rand McNally, Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide; Children's Defense Fund; Pennsylvania State Data Center.

3. Community Economics

Five indicators. The September 1992 unemployment rate (less than 3% = 10; 12% or more = 0). The third-quarter 1992 community "Cost of Living Index," which comprises relative costs for housing, food, health care and transportation, and where 100 is the national average (less than 92 = 10; 150 or more = 1). The statewide average monthly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in 1991 (more than \$700 = 10; less than \$200 = 0). The statewide percentage change in AFDC payments for a family of three, 1980-1991 (0-1% increase = 10; 30-45% decrease = 0). The statewide average AFDC payment and food stamp allotment as a percentage of the poverty level for a family of three in 1991 (above 95% = 10; below 50% = 0).

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Center for the Study of Social Policy; Children's Defense Fund; American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

4. Maternal & Child Health

Ten indicators. The infant mortality rate in 1989: the number of deaths per 1,000 live births during the first 12 months (less than 4 deaths = 10; 20-30 deaths = 0). Low birthweight babies as a percentage of all live births in 1988 (less than 4% = 10; 12-15% = 0). The percentage of all births to teenage women in 1989 (less than 6% = 10; 22% or more = 1). The right to choose an abortion (a composite statewide index measuring the availability of abortion services, state-imposed obstacles and minors' access). The juvenile suicide rate in 1989: the number of suicides per 100,000 children (no suicides = 10; 5 or more = 1). The child

mortality rate in 1989: the number of deaths per 100,000 children (less than 50 deaths = 10; 150 or more = 0). The per capita state expenditures for health care in 1989 (\$150-200 per person = 10; less than \$15 per person = 1). The per capita state expenditures allocated for maternal and child health in 1989 (\$30-37 per person = 10; less than \$9 per person = 0). The 1989 statewide participation rate for the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) nutritional assistance program (above 90% = 10; 35-50% = 0). The statewide percentage of all children not covered by medical insurance in 1991 (less than 5% = 10; 30% or more = 0). Note: only Hawaii, with its universal access to health care, received a 10).

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Public Health Foundation; National Abortion Rights Action League; Children's Defense Fund.

5. Crime

Three indicators. The uniform crime rate in 1991: number of reported crimes per 1,000 people (less than 20 crimes = 10; more than 150 = 0). The juvenile homicide rate in 1989: number of homicides per 100,000 children (no homicides = 10; 10-25 = 1). The juvenile institutionalization rate in 1990: number of youth per 100,000 children that are incarcerated, in child protective services or otherwise institutionalized (less than 20 = 10; 1,000 or more = 0).

Sources: Federal Bureau of Investigation; U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control.

6. Education

Six indicators. The student/teacher ratio in the 1990-91 school year (less than 14 students per teacher = 10; more than 25 = 0). The 1990 high school drop-out rate for 16-19-year-olds (less than 4% = 10; 25-33.3% = 0). The 1990 percentage of population 25 and older with at least four years of high school (87-95% = 10; 30-50% = 0). The 1990 per capita state

than 3% = 10; 60-80% = 1). The statewide percentage of impaired lakes and reservoirs in 1988 (less than 1% = 10; 80-100% = 0). The lead levels in municipal water supplies in 1992 (a demerit ranking system based on standards set by the EPA). The per capita water withdrawals for domestic use in 1990 (less than 50 gallons daily = 10; 150-285 gallons daily = 1). Total water withdrawals in 1990 (less than 10 million gallons per day = 10; more than 1 billion gallons per day = 1). The number of "Safe Drinking Water Act" violations between 1988 and 1990 (a demerit ranking system based on the number of violations). Water quality and availability (a demerit ranking system using data from U.S. Geological Surveys). The amount of toxic chemicals discharged directly into surface water in 1990 (0 lbs. = 10; 1-20 million lbs. = 0). The amount of toxic chemicals in 1990 that may have indirectly contaminated water resources, such as toxins sent into public sewage systems, injected underground or released to the land (0 lbs. = 10; 10-180 million lbs. = 0).

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Environmental Defense Fund; U.S. Department of the Interior; U.S. Geological Surveys.

9. Toxic Releases & Sewage

Eight indicators. The total amount of toxic chemicals released to the environment or transferred to other locations in 1990 (less than 100,000 lbs. = 10; 50-200 million lbs. = 0). The total amount of carcinogens released to the environment in 1990 (less than 100 lbs. = 10; 5-11 million lbs. = 0). The total amount of chemicals causing birth defects released to the environment in 1990 (less than 1,000 lbs. = 10; 5-50 million lbs. = 0). The number of "Superfund" listings in 1992: sites where uncontrolled hazardous waste pose a significant threat to public health (no sites = 10; 15-20 sites = 0). Adequacy of sewage treatment: wastewater treatment facilities with an existing sewage flow that exceeded the design flow in 1990 (does not exceed design flow = 10; exceeds design flow by more than 100% = 0). Sewage

expenditures for higher education (\$400-500 per person = 10; less than \$200 per person = 1). ZPG's "Cultural Access Index" (a composite point system based on the number of library acquisitions per capita and the total number of museums and galleries in 1988-89). AIDS and sex education in public schools (a statewide composite point system based on the availability and quality of programs in 1992).

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census; Simon & Schuster, *Places Rated Almanac*; Sex Information and Education Council of the United States; National Association of State Boards of Education.

7. Air Quality

Eleven indicators. The peak levels in 1991 for six different air contaminants: sulphur dioxide, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and lead (a score of 0 signifies a level of pollution exceeding the minimally acceptable standard set by the EPA). The total number of eight ambient air-quality measures that failed to meet the EPA standard in 1991 (0 = 10; 6 = 0). The 1991 "Pollutant Standard Index" (PSI): the highest level of ambient air pollution recorded for five contaminants (less than 20 = 10; more than 99 = 0). ZPG's "Acute Pollution Index": a composite score combining the number of days in 1991 with PSI values in the moderately unhealthful and very unhealthful ranges (0 days = 10; 250 or more days = 0). The number of days an area was in non-attainment for surface-level ozone: an annual average from 1988-1990 (0 days = 10; 125 days = 0). The amount of toxic chemicals released to the air: point and non-point emissions as recorded in the 1990 "Toxic Release Inventory" (less than 50,000 lbs. = 0; 10-55 million lbs. = 0).

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Unison Institute "Right-to-Know" Database.

8. Water Resources

Nine indicators. The statewide percentage of impaired rivers and streams in 1988 (less

system investment needs statewide in 1988: per capita dollars needed to comply with current EPA standards, as well as to meet future demands due to by population growth (less than \$100 = 10; more than \$900 = 0). Sewage system investment needs statewide in 1988: total dollars needed to comply with current EPA standards, as well as to meet future demands due to population growth (less than \$250 million = 10; more than \$11 billion = 0). The amount of toxic chemicals discharged directly into public sewage systems in 1990 (0 lbs. = 10; 10-70 million lbs. = 0).

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Unison Institute "Right-to-Know" Database; Citizen's Fund.

10. Energy & Transportation

Nine indicators. The total statewide energy consumption in 1990 in trillions of BTUs (less than 600 = 10; more than 7,500 = 1). The per capita statewide energy consumption in 1990 in millions of BTUs (less than 200 = 10; more than 600 = 0). The average annual rate of change in total statewide energy consumption, 1973-1990 (more than 1% decrease per year = 10; 3-7% increase per year = 0). The average annual rate of change in per capita statewide energy consumption, 1973-1990 (more than 1.2% decrease per year = 10; 2.4-3.6% increase per year = 0). Renewable sources of energy as a percentage of all energy consumption in 1990 (20-25% = 10; less than 1% = 1). Daily vehicle miles traveled per person in 1990 (less than 12.5 miles = 10; more than 35 miles = 0). The percentage of the population using public transportation in 1990 (more than 20% = 10; less than 1% = 1). The average time spent commuting to work in 1990 (less than 15 minutes = 10; 31-39 minutes = 1). ZPG's "Acute Commute Index": percentage of commuters in 1990 spending more than 40 minutes commuting each way to work (less than 5% = 10; 30-50% = 0).

Sources: U.S. Department of Energy; Public Citizen, Energy Audit; U.S. Department of Transportation; U.S. Bureau of the Census; Pennsylvania State Data Center.

CHILDREN'S INDEX

Population Change & Crowding
Family Economics
Community Economics
Maternal & Child Health
Crime
Education
Air Quality
Water Resources
Toxic Releases & Sewage
Energy & Transportation

Anchorage, AK (Anchorage Borough)	226,000	67,000	133	3.0	9.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.8	4.1	5.0	**	4.9	53.0	79	277	
Birmingham, AL	908,000	230,000	228	6.8	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	6.3	3.9	5.0	45.4	167		
Jefferson County	652,000	163,000	586	6.6	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.0	4.5	4.0	7.2	4.0	5.4	46.6		401	
St. Clair County	50,000	13,000	79	5.4	3.3	2.7	4.1	8.3	3.2	4.9	10.0	8.0	4.1	53.9		264	
Shelby County	99,000	27,000	125	3.8	7.0	4.7	5.6	7.3	4.8	4.8	8.2	7.1	4.7	58.0		156	
Walker County	68,000	17,000	85	7.8	1.5	1.9	3.7	8.3	3.2	5.1	8.7	8.3	4.1	52.5		288	
*Birmingham	266,000	67,000	1,791	6.4	0.8	2.7	2.9	1.3	4.2	4.6	7.5	4.9	6.0	41.2			146
Mobile, AL	477,000	134,000	169	5.2	1.5	2.9	3.3	4.3	4.2	5.8	4.0	2.6	5.4	39.1	217		
Baldwin County	98,000	26,000	62	5.2	3.3	4.1	4.4	8.3	4.2	7.5	7.8	6.7	4.9	56.2		204	
Mobile County	379,000	108,000	307	6.2	1.3	2.9	3.4	3.5	4.2	5.8	3.8	2.6	5.6	39.2		466	
*Mobile	196,000	52,000	1,663	7.6	1.5	2.9	3.5	1.5	4.5	6.7	4.7	4.3	5.9	43.0			133
Montgomery, AL	293,000	80,000	146	5.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	4.2	6.4	5.8	4.3	6.0	45.1	170		
Montgomery County	209,000	57,000	265	5.8	2.8	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.3	6.8	6.3	4.7	6.4	47.5		390	
*Montgomery	187,000	52,000	1,386	5.4	2.8	3.9	3.3	4.3	4.5	7.8	6.3	4.7	6.6	49.5			70
Huntsville, AL (Madison)	239,000	59,000	297	4.6	6.3	4.9	4.4	9.3	5.3	6.5	8.7	4.3	6.0	60.2	21	110	
*Huntsville	160,000	37,000	972	7.0	5.8	5.3	3.9	9.0	5.8	6.7	5.0	6.4	63.6				8
Tuscaloosa, AL (Tuscaloosa)	151,000	36,000	114	6.6	2.0	4.5	2.8	5.0	4.2	7.7	9.3	5.6	5.8	53.5	74	269	
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	513,000	136,000	176	5.8	4.0	4.6	3.7	3.0	4.2	7.2	4.4	4.6	6.2	47.6	145		
Faulkner County	60,000	15,000	93	5.2	3.8	3.4	4.9	6.3	4.0	7.8	6.8	7.3	5.5	54.9		237	
Pulaski County	350,000	92,000	454	6.4	4.0	5.0	3.9	2.3	4.5	7.2	6.0	4.6	6.8	50.6		339	
Saline County	64,000	18,000	89	5.6	5.5	4.2	5.2	6.8	3.5	8.1	5.2	8.1	5.5	57.6		166	
*Little Rock	178,000	44,000	1,709	5.4	4.5	5.0	3.6	1.8	5.0	7.8	6.0	5.7	6.9	51.7			60
Fort Smith, AR-OK	178,000	48,000	97	5.2	2.8	3.8	3.6	7.0	3.5	7.4	4.2	3.0	6.3	46.8	152		
Sebastian County, AR	100,000	28,000	186	6.4	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.3	3.7	7.7	4.8	3.3	6.9	49.5		357	
Phoenix, AZ (Maricopa)	2,122,000	556,000	231	2.0	5.0	6.4	5.1	3.8	6.3	3.4	0.0	2.6	5.1	39.6	213	463	
*Phoenix	983,000	267,000	2,342	2.4	3.5	6.0	4.6	2.0	6.3	3.5	0.0	3.3	5.2	36.8			172
*Scottsdale	130,000	23,000	706	5.2	9.3	7.0	5.7	6.7	7.7	4.8	0.3	5.4	5.2	57.2			30
*Mesa	288,000	82,000	2,653	1.8	5.3	6.4	5.4	5.5	6.8	5.6	0.0	4.9	4.8	46.5			100
*Glendale	148,000	43,000	2,837	2.2	4.3	6.4	4.8	3.3	6.7	5.2	0.0	5.0	4.8	42.7			137
*Tempe	142,000	31,000	3,590	4.0	5.8	6.8	6.1	5.5	8.2	4.1	0.0	3.7	5.5	49.6			69
Tucson, AZ (Pima)	667,000	168,000	73	2.8	2.4	6.4	5.3	3.8	6.3	5.7	2.5	5.0	5.6	46.0	158	408	
*Tucson	405,000	99,000	2,594	3.4	1.3	6.4	4.9	2.8	6.2	5.7	2.5	5.0	6.1	44.1			126
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA (Los Angeles)	8,863,000	2,326,000	2,183	2.8	4.8	4.2	5.5	3.5	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	5.1	32.1	238	492	
*Los Angeles	3,485,000	863,000	7,426	2.6	3.8	4.2	5.1	2.5	4.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	5.4	31.4			190
*Long Beach	429,000	109,000	8,585	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.3	5.5	2.7	2.3	3.6	5.1	40.2			150
*Glendale	180,000	43,000	5,882	4.6	5.3	5.0	6.8	7.8	6.0	2.0	2.8	3.5	5.0	48.8			79
*Torrance	133,000	27,000	6,487	7.0	9.8	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.3	1.3	1.8	2.1	4.9	53.3			54
*Pasadena	132,000	29,000	5,724	4.6	5.3	4.6	4.8	6.0	5.8	2.3	2.7	3.9	5.3	45.3			114
*Pomona	132,000	43,000	5,770	2.6	2.5	3.8	4.8	3.3	4.5	2.0	2.2	3.6	4.4	33.7			185
*East Los Angeles	126,000	42,000	16,828	4.0	0.5	3.8	4.8	3.7	4.5	1.3	0.5	4.7	5.6	33.3			188
*Inglewood	110,000	33,000	11,952	3.8	3.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	5.1	37.6			166
*El Monte	106,000	36,000	11,180	2.4	1.3	3.8	5.6	6.7	4.2	1.9	2.5	3.2	5.1	36.6			174
*Santa Clarita	111,000	31,000	2,773	4.8	10.0	5.0	4.8	8.7	7.3	1.0	0.5	4.7	3.7	50.4			67
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	2,589,000	772,000	95	1.4	5.5	4.4	5.3	5.0	5.2	2.3	0.0	2.1	4.1	35.2	232		
Riverside County	1,179,000	333,000	162	1.8	5.5	4.0	5.7	4.3	5.2	2.4	1.0	3.2	4.1	37.2		473	
San Bernardino County	1,418,000	439,000	71	1.4	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.2	2.4	1.7	2.9	4.1	37.6		471	

*Haverdale	221,000	65,000	2,912	2.6	1.3	4.4	4.4	1.0	4.5	3.3	4.8	4.6	5.0	35.9			178
*San Bernardino	164,000	52,000	2,980	2.6	1.3	4.4	4.4	1.0	4.5	3.3	4.8	4.6	5.0	35.9			178
*Ontario	133,000	44,000	3,624	1.6	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.3	3.6	4.7	5.5	4.0	43.0			134
*Moreno Valley	119,000	44,000	2,418	2.3	6.5	4.0	**	6.0	6.0	2.5	0.0	5.9	3.7	34.4			182
*Rancho Cucamonga	101,000	32,000	2,682	4.8	8.8	5.6	5.3	7.3	6.3	3.3	2.0	5.2	3.7	52.2			58
San Diego, CA (San Diego)	2,496,000	611,000	594	2.0	5.8	5.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	3.5	0.5	2.9	5.6	42.9	190	437	129
*San Diego	1,111,000	256,000	3,428	2.4	5.3	5.0	5.8	4.3	6.2	4.2	0.5	3.8	6.1	43.5			113
*Chula Vista	135,000	35,000	4,661	2.4	5.3	4.6	5.3	3.3	5.7	4.9	2.8	5.2	5.9	45.3			81
*Oceanside	128,000	34,000	3,157	1.8	6.3	4.6	5.1	6.7	5.5	5.5	3.0	5.4	4.9	48.6			117
*Escondido	109,000	29,000	3,048	1.6	5.8	4.6	6.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	2.2	4.4	5.0	45.2			117
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA (Orange)	2,411,000	589,000	3,053	2.4	8.5	5.4	6.5	6.5	5.7	2.4	0.7	1.9	4.7	44.6	176	426	136
*Anaheim	266,000	69,000	6,014	2.4	6.5	5.0	5.9	4.5	4.8	3.6	1.5	3.6	4.9	42.8			158
*Santa Ana	294,000	90,000	10,843	1.0	3.0	4.6	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.8	1.7	3.6	5.7	39.0			63
*Fullerton	114,000	26,000	5,160	5.0	8.3	5.4	5.8	7.0	5.8	3.6	2.0	3.5	4.9	51.3			84
*Garden Grove	143,000	38,000	7,974	4.4	6.3	5.0	6.1	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.7	4.8	4.9	48.4			22
*Huntington Beach	182,000	38,000	6,871	5.6	9.8	5.8	6.9	8.5	6.5	3.9	2.8	4.8	4.3	58.9			77
*Orange	111,000	27,000	4,741	4.0	8.8	6.2	5.9	3.7	5.5	3.5	2.3	4.1	5.0	48.9			34
*Irvine	110,000	27,000	2,607	3.8	9.8	7.0	5.9	8.0	7.3	3.8	2.2	3.9	4.9	56.3			128
Oakland, CA	2,083,000	505,000	1,429	4.4	7.5	5.4	5.5	4.5	6.8	5.1	2.7	2.1	5.0	49.0			377
Alameda County	1,279,000	303,000	1,735	4.2	6.5	5.8	5.2	3.8	6.7	5.3	2.7	2.6	5.4	48.1		271	88
Contra Costa County	804,000	202,000	1,116	4.0	8.8	5.4	5.7	5.3	7.2	5.3	4.0	2.8	4.9	53.2			12
*Oakland	372,000	93,000	6,640	4.6	2.5	4.6	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.7	5.2	4.2	5.6	47.8			7
*Berkeley	103,000	15,000	9,783	8.4	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.5	8.0	6.9	5.8	4.9	5.7	62.7			15
*Concord	111,000	27,000	3,775	6.0	8.3	5.8	6.7	7.0	7.3	6.6	6.5	4.9	4.9	64.0			46
*Fremont	173,000	45,000	2,250	3.2	9.8	6.2	6.8	8.5	7.2	6.1	4.3	4.4	4.7	61.2			25
*Hayward	111,000	28,000	2,566	4.8	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.7	4.5	4.8	5.0	54.6			4
San Francisco, CA	1,604,000	303,000	1,579	5.6	8.3	5.8	6.2	4.8	6.8	6.9	4.3	5.1	5.6	59.3			49
Marin County	230,000	44,000	443	8.2	9.8	6.6	6.7	5.8	7.8	7.1	6.3	**	5.1	70.4			219
San Mateo County	650,000	142,000	1,447	4.4	9.3	6.6	6.5	6.3	7.0	7.1	6.2	5.2	5.4	63.9			394
*San Francisco (city + county)	724,000	117,000	15,502	5.8	6.0	5.0	5.3	2.8	6.8	7.5	5.3	5.5	5.6	55.0			92
San Jose, CA (Santa Clara)	1,498,000	359,000	1,160	3.0	8.8	5.4	6.3	5.5	6.5	4.2	0.0	2.4	5.1	47.1	148		18
*San Jose	782,000	209,000	4,568	2.0	7.5	5.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	4.8	1.3	3.8	4.9	47.1			203
*Sunnyvale	117,000	22,000	5,353	5.6	9.8	6.6	7.1	8.3	7.2	4.9	1.5	3.4	5.7	59.9			361
Sacramento, CA	1,481,000	387,000	291	3.0	5.5	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.5	3.5	0.0	3.1	5.4	41.7			278
El Dorado County	126,000	33,000	74	3.4	7.0	5.2	6.8	7.3	6.2	3.4	0.5	**	4.7	49.4			451
Placer County	173,000	45,000	123	4.0	8.0	4.8	6.4	7.5	6.0	3.8	2.0	5.8	4.7	53.0			308
Sacramento County	1,041,000	275,000	1,078	3.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.3	5.5	3.6	0.0	3.5	5.6	41.5			179
Yolo County	141,000	34,000	139	4.4	4.5	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	4.2	1.8	6.8	5.9	51.8			87
*Sacramento	369,000	97,000	3,836	2.6	3.0	4.8	5.1	2.0	4.7	3.6	0.0	3.6	6.1	35.6			169
*Citrus Heights	107,000	29,000	5,510	3.8	7.3	6.6	**	4.3	5.8	4.4	0.0	5.9	5.0	47.9			140
Oxnard-Ventura, CA (Ventura)	669,000	183,000	362	2.4	8.3	4.2	6.8	5.8	5.0	4.0	0.3	4.2	4.3	45.3			33
*Oxnard	142,000	44,000	5,819	1.6	4.8	3.8	5.6	5.3	3.7	5.2	1.3	5.5	5.3	42.0			35
*Thousand Oaks	104,000	32,000	2,106	4.0	9.8	5.4	6.4	8.7	6.5	4.7	0.3	6.7	4.0	56.4			235
*Simi Valley	100,000	29,000	3,034	3.8	9.5	5.0	5.9	8.7	5.7	4.5	2.8	6.6	3.6	56.1			486
Fresno, CA (Fresno)	667,000	209,000	112	2.0	1.5	4.0	4.6	4.8	3.7	3.2	1.0	4.2	6.0	34.9			188
*Fresno	354,000	112,000	3,573	1.2	1.5	4.4	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.5	1.0	4.0	6.4	33.7			229
Bakersfield, CA (Kern)	543,000	171,000	67	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.2	5.0	3.8	3.0	0.0	4.5	5.7	36.4			479
*Bakersfield	175,000	54,000	1,904	1.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.5	3.2	0.0	5.4	6.1	37.9			165
Stockton, CA (San Joaquin)	481,000	142,000	343	2.0	3.3	4.0	5.1	3.3	4.2	3.8	0.7	3.5	5.4	35.1	233	485	180
*Stockton	211,000	67,000	4,013	1.2	1.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	1.2	4.2	6.0	35.2			96
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	451,000	124,000	285	3.2	7.0	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.5	6.3	5.5	4.1	4.4	51.8			48
Napa County	111,000	26,000	147	6.2	8.3	6.4	6.5	5.8	5.5	6.7	7.2	6.5	5.0	64.0			326
Solano County	340,000	98,000	411	2.8	6.8	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.5	4.2	4.4	51.1			50
*Vallejo	109,000	31,000	3,613	3.6	6.5	5.6	4.3	4.0	5.0	7.3	7.0	6.4	4.3	53.9			22
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA (Sonoma)	386,000	96,000	246	3.8	7.8	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.7	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.3	60.1		111	16
*Santa Rosa	113,000	27,000	3,362	2.8	7.3	6.4	5.9	4.7	5.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	5.9	61.0			205
Modesto, CA (Stanislaus)	371,000	113,000	248	2.2	3.5	4.0	5.7	6.5	3.7	3.9	1.5	4.6	5.4	41.1			455
*Modesto	165,000	50,000	5,458	1.8	4.3	4.4	5.5	6.0	4.5	4.8	2.3	5.5	5.4	44.5			123

CHILDREN'S SIRSES INDEX

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Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA (Santa Barbara)	370,000	86,000	135	4.0	6.3	5.0	6.5	7.0	5.2	6.5	1.2	5.5	5.7	52.8	81	281	
Salinas-Seaside, CA (Monterey)	356,000	98,000	107	2.6	5.5	4.6	5.6	6.5	5.5	7.6	2.7	5.1	6.0	51.9	94	304	
*Salinas	109,000	35,000	5,839	1.8	3.3	4.2	5.8	5.7	4.5	8.4	2.7	5.2	5.8	47.3			91
Visalia-Porterville, CA (Tulare)	312,000	103,000	65	2.0	1.3	3.8	5.3	5.5	3.5	3.8	0.8	4.6	5.5	36.1	231	480	
Santa Cruz, CA (Santa Cruz)	230,000	55,000	515	3.0	7.3	5.0	6.9	7.0	5.3	7.8	2.5	6.4	5.0	56.2	51	203	
Chico, CA (Butte)	182,000	43,000	111	4.2	2.5	4.4	5.7	8.0	5.0	6.2	4.5	5.2	5.7	51.4	99	316	
Merced, CA (Merced)	178,000	61,000	93	2.0	1.3	4.0	5.9	8.0	3.8	4.3	2.2	5.2	5.7	42.4	195	442	
Denver, CO	1,623,000	421,000	432	4.0	6.5	6.0	5.2	4.5	6.3	3.9	3.7	3.3	5.6	49.0	129		
Adams County	265,000	77,000	222	4.8	5.3	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	4.3	5.8	5.0	5.4	52.4		292	
Arapahoe County	392,000	106,000	488	3.2	9.0	6.0	5.1	5.0	7.2	4.3	6.8	5.9	5.6	58.0		154	
Denver County	468,000	103,000	3,051	6.4	3.0	5.6	4.8	2.5	6.0	4.3	5.0	4.7	6.4	48.7		373	
Douglas County	60,000	19,000	72	4.0	10.0	5.6	6.6	7.8	7.5	4.9	7.7	8.4	4.4	66.8		19	
Jefferson County	438,000	116,000	568	4.4	8.5	6.0	5.3	6.0	6.5	4.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	57.1		178	
*Denver	468,000	103,000	3,051	6.4	3.0	5.6	4.8	3.0	6.0	4.7	5.0	4.6	6.4	49.3			73
*Lakewood	126,000	28,000	3,100	6.6	7.5	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.3	5.3	6.8	6.9	5.8	64.1			6
*Aurora	222,000	69,000	1,676	3.0	7.5	6.0	5.9	3.3	6.8	5.0	7.8	7.9	5.5	58.7			23
Colorado Springs, CO (El Paso)	397,000	109,000	187	3.2	5.0	6.0	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.2	8.7	5.4	5.9	57.9	37	157	
*Colorado Springs	281,000	75,000	1,535	3.0	5.0	6.0	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.2	8.7	5.4	6.2	57.2			31
Boulder-Longmont, CO (Boulder)	225,000	52,000	304	5.0	8.0	6.2	5.9	6.8	6.8	5.7	6.3	5.3	5.6	61.7	9	81	
Fort Collins, CO (Larimer)	186,000	47,000	72	4.8	6.0	6.6	5.8	7.3	6.0	5.8	6.5	7.1	5.3	61.0	13	94	
Hartford, CT	768,000	177,000	710	7.0	8.3	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	4.5	3.5	2.2	6.1	56.6	46		
Hartford County (pt.)	634,000	144,000	1,158	7.0	8.0	5.3	6.3	5.3	6.2	4.5	3.8	2.5	6.4	55.3		230	
Tolland County (pt.)	107,000	26,000	314	6.5	9.0	6.1	7.6	10.0	7.3	5.2	7.8	4.5	5.0	69.1		11	
*Hartford	140,000	38,000	8,077	5.6	1.0	4.5	4.8	1.8	4.7	5.9	5.5	6.1	7.1	47.0			94
New Haven-Meriden, CT	530,000	120,000	1,236	7.0	7.8	5.7	6.4	4.3	6.0	2.9	3.8	1.5	6.4	51.7	97		
New Haven County (pt.)	513,000	115,000	1,328	7.0	7.5	5.3	6.4	4.8	5.8	2.9	3.8	1.5	6.3	51.2		321	
*New Haven	130,000	31,000	6,922	8.4	2.0	4.9	4.9	3.0	5.0	3.7	6.0	4.5	7.1	47.6			89
Bridgeport-Milford, CT	444,000	103,000	1,623	8.4	8.3	4.9	6.9	5.0	5.2	4.4	3.3	1.2	6.3	53.9	68		
Fairfield County (pt.)	335,000	79,000	1,322	9.0	9.3	6.1	6.6	5.5	6.0	4.6	4.2	2.4	6.6	60.2		109	
New Haven County (pt.)	109,000	24,000	1,328	8.5	7.8	5.3	6.4	5.5	5.3	4.5	3.8	1.5	6.1	54.7		241	
*Bridgeport	142,000	37,000	8,855	8.6	2.8	4.5	4.9	1.3	3.7	5.5	5.7	4.4	6.9	46.1			103
New London-Norwich, CT-RI	267,000	83,000	439	7.2	8.0	6.1	7.2	7.5	6.2	5.1	5.2	2.6	6.2	61.2	12		
New London County, CT (pt.)	234,000	58,000	383	7.3	7.8	5.7	7.2	7.5	6.3	5.1	5.2	3.2	6.3	61.5		86	
Waterbury, CT	222,000	52,000	867	6.8	8.3	4.5	6.4	7.0	4.7	6.2	5.8	1.5	5.7	56.8	45		
New Haven County (pt.)	183,000	43,000	1,328	7.0	7.8	5.3	6.4	6.5	5.2	6.2	5.8	1.5	6.0	57.6		167	
*Waterbury	109,000	26,000	3,815	6.8	4.5	4.5	5.9	6.0	3.8	6.9	7.2	3.8	6.3	55.7			38
Stamford, CT (Fairfield (pt.))	203,000	42,000	1,322	8.2	9.8	6.9	6.6	6.8	7.5	4.1	4.2	2.8	6.7	63.5	5	55	
*Stamford	108,000	22,000	2,865	7.0	9.3	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.0	5.9	4.8	4.1	7.0	64.5			5
Danbury, CT	188,000	46,000	571	6.2	9.8	6.9	6.6	7.0	6.3	4.6	4.2	3.1	5.6	60.2	19		
Fairfield County (pt.)	163,000	39,000	1,322	6.0	9.5	6.1	6.6	6.8	5.8	4.6	4.2	3.1	6.0	58.7		140	
Washington, DC-MD-VA	3,924,000	923,000	989	4.4	9.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	7.5	3.8	1.3	5.9	5.0	53.5	73		
Calvert County, MD	51,000	15,000	239	4.6	9.3	4.3	7.1	8.5	7.2	3.9	4.8		3.9	59.5		124	
Charles County, MD	101,000	30,000	219	4.2	8.5	4.7	6.0	6.0	7.7	4.8	5.2	7.4	4.1	58.4		147	
Frederick County, MD	150,000	40,000	227	4.8	8.5	5.1	7.1	7.0	7.3	4.5	4.0	6.9	4.6	59.9		115	
Montgomery County, MD	757,000	178,000	1,531	4.0	9.8	6.3	6.4	6.8	8.5	4.8	3.7	8.4	5.2	63.8		52	

Prince George's County, MD	729,000	178,000	1,499	5.6	8.5	4.7	5.3	4.8	7.5	4.5	3.8	6.1	5.1	55.9		210
Arlington County, VA	171,000	26,000	6,605	5.8	9.0	5.4	6.3	7.5	8.7	3.9	6.5	**	5.9	65.5		31
Fairfax County, VA	819,000	200,000	2,069	3.6	9.8	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.7	4.6	7.8	7.3	4.7	66.5		21
Loudoun County, VA	86,000	23,000	166	3.8	10.0	5.4	6.9	7.3	8.5	4.6	7.3	7.6	3.7	65.2		34
Prince William County, VA	216,000	66,000	637	3.0	9.3	5.0	5.8	7.5	8.2	4.6	6.3	7.4	3.7	60.9		96
Stafford County, VA	61,000	18,000	227	4.4	8.5	5.0	6.8	9.5	7.5	4.8	7.5	8.3	3.7	66.0		25
*District of Columbia	607,000	117,000	9,883	5.4	4.0	3.4	5.2	1.0	5.2	4.8	3.3	5.8	5.4	43.5		130
*Alexandria, VA	111,000	17,000	7,281	5.8	8.8	4.2	5.4	4.3	7.8	6.1	6.2	9.2	5.4	63.1		10
Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD	579,000	142,000	520	6.0	6.8	4.8	4.8	5.8	6.8	4.4	0.0	2.2	5.6	47.1	149	
New Castle County, DE	442,000	106,000	1,037	6.2	7.8	5.6	4.7	5.8	7.0	4.5	0.0	2.2	5.9	49.5		359
Salem County, NJ	65,000	17,000	193	8.0	6.3	4.3	5.4	7.5	6.3	4.8	1.2	4.4	4.4	52.5		289
Cecil County, MD	71,000	20,000	205	6.2	7.0	3.5	6.8	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.3	6.8	4.6	57.3		173
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	2,068,000	423,000	810	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.8	5.0	4.8	0.0	2.4	4.8	37.7	223	
Hernando County	101,000	19,000	211	4.4	3.3	3.4	5.4	6.3	4.7	5.9	2.8	7.5	4.2	47.8		381
Hillsborough County	834,000	202,000	794	3.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	2.3	5.2	4.9	0.0	2.9	4.8	35.4		484
Pasco County	281,000	50,000	377	4.2	3.3	3.4	4.9	6.3	4.2	5.8	1.7	7.1	4.1	44.8		423
Pinellas County	852,000	151,000	3,040	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.2	1.3	4.9	4.8	46.6		402
*Tampa	280,000	64,000	2,577	8.4	1.5	3.8	3.1	0.5	4.7	5.2	0.0	3.4	5.5	34.0		184
*St. Petersburg	239,000	47,000	4,032	7.6	3.5	3.8	4.4	2.8	4.8	6.2	1.8	4.9	5.5	45.3		112
Miami-Hialeah, FL (Dade)	1,937,000	468,000	996	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.0	6.8	0.0	2.2	4.9	33.2	237	491
*Miami	359,000	82,000	10,080	4.8	0.0	2.6	3.9	2.0	3.5	7.6	0.0	2.5	5.5	32.5		189
*Hialeah	188,000	44,000	9,772	3.4	1.0	2.6	5.7	2.3	3.5	8.2	0.0	4.4	5.2	36.3		176
Fort Lauderdale, FL (Broward)	1,255,000	257,000	1,039	3.4	5.8	3.4	4.6	3.8	4.2	7.3	0.0	3.2	4.6	40.2	212	462
*Fort Lauderdale	149,000	28,000	4,763	5.8	4.0	3.4	4.1	2.3	3.5	8.4	1.5	3.6	5.4	41.7		142
*Hollywood	122,000	23,000	4,464	7.0	5.5	3.0	4.4	3.3	3.8	8.8	2.3	5.9	4.8	48.9		78
Orlando, FL	1,073,000	262,000	423	2.6	5.8	4.2	4.6	4.3	5.0	7.1	0.0	2.8	4.5	40.8	207	
Orange County	677,000	161,000	746	2.8	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.0	5.3	7.3	0.5	3.2	4.9	42.1		447
Osceola County	108,000	27,000	82	3.4	5.0	3.4	5.5	5.0	4.0	7.9	4.0	7.1	4.4	49.6		355
Seminole County	288,000	73,000	933	3.6	7.5	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.3	7.6	2.8	5.5	4.2	51.1		328
*Orlando	165,000	34,000	2,448	2.8	2.8	4.2	4.3	3.5	5.3	7.4	0.5	3.5	5.5	39.8		152
Jacksonville, FL	907,000	235,000	344	3.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	2.5	3.8	6.2	0.0	2.8	4.8	36.4	230	
Clay County	106,000	31,000	176	4.0	6.8	4.6	5.5	8.0	4.3	7.1	2.8	6.5	3.5	53.1		274
Duval County	673,000	174,000	870	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.8	2.3	3.7	6.8	0.0	3.4	4.9	37.1		474
St. Johns County	84,000	19,000	138	4.2	6.0	4.2	5.1	5.0	4.2	7.1	3.0	6.6	4.4	49.7		354
*Jacksonville	635,000	166,000	837	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.8	2.0	3.7	6.8	0.0	3.6	4.9	37.1		170
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL (Palm Beach)	864,000	170,000	425	3.2	7.0	2.8	4.6	5.0	5.2	8.3	0.7	5.5	5.1	47.3	147	392
Lakeland-Winterhaven, FL (Polk)	405,000	98,000	216	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.2	3.8	3.2	8.0	0.0	3.5	4.4	36.6	228	477
Melbourne-Titusville, FL (Brevard)	399,000	87,000	392	4.6	6.0	3.8	5.4	4.8	4.5	7.0	0.0	3.8	4.8	44.6	178	427
Daytona Beach, FL (Volusia)	371,000	73,000	335	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.2	6.0	0.8	5.1	4.5	41.8	200	449
Pensacola, FL	344,000	89,000	205	4.8	2.5	4.8	4.5	5.5	4.7	5.6	0.0	2.8	5.1	40.3	211	
Escambia County	263,000	66,000	396	5.6	2.3	5.2	4.7	5.8	4.8	5.8	0.0	2.9	5.2	42.3		443
Santa Rosa County	82,000	22,000	80	4.4	3.8	4.4	5.3	7.0	4.5	6.0	3.8	5.6	4.2	49.0		371
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL (Lee)	335,000	66,000	417	3.8	5.5	3.8	4.7	6.0	3.8	7.3	0.0	5.6	4.6	45.1	171	419
Sarasota, FL (Sarasota)	278,000	44,000	486	4.6	7.0	5.0	6.1	5.5	4.3	6.6	2.8	7.2	5.2	54.3	63	252
Fort Pierce, FL	251,000	52,000	223	3.6	5.3	3.0	4.3	3.8	3.3	**	1.2	5.5	4.4	38.1	221	
Martin County	101,000	18,000	182	4.4	7.5	3.4	5.4	5.3	4.2	**	2.0	6.4	4.8	48.1		378
St. Lucie County	150,000	35,000	262	3.2	4.0	3.0	4.3	5.0	2.7	**	1.5	6.4	4.4	38.3		469
Tallahassee, FL	234,000	55,000	198	4.8	3.5	6.0	4.6	3.8	5.2	9.6	6.0	6.9	5.1	55.4	56	
Leon County	192,000	43,000	289	4.4	4.5	6.0	4.7	3.5	5.7	9.6	6.0	6.9	5.8	57.1		182
*Tallahassee	125,000	24,000	1,972	4.4	3.0	5.6	4.5	0.7	5.7	9.6	6.0	6.9	6.1	52.4		57
Bradenton, FL (Manatee)	212,000	41,000	286	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.0	3.7	6.0	0.5	4.9	4.9	42.8	192	439
Gainesville, FL	204,000	45,000	175	5.0	2.0	6.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	**	3.0	4.6	5.1	44.6	177	
Alachua County	182,000	40,000	208	4.4	2.0	6.4	4.8	5.0	5.2	**	3.0	4.6	5.1	45.0		420
Ocala, FL (Marion)	195,000	43,000	123	3.8	2.0	3.6	4.6	4.5	3.3	**	3.3	5.5	4.5	38.9	219	468
Naples, FL (Collier)	152,000	30,000	75	3.2	7.0	3.0	4.7	7.0	3.8	**	2.0	7.1	5.1	47.7	144	385
Atlanta, GA	2,834,000	734,000	553	3.4	6.5	5.2	5.1	4.0	6.3	4.1	0.0	3.3	4.1	42.0	199	
Cherokee County	90,000	25,000	213	3.2	7.8	6.0	6.2	9.0	5.3	5.1	8.2	7.6	2.8	61.1		92
Clayton County	182,000	51,000	1,276	4.0	6.0	4.4	4.9	4.0	6.0	4.9	4.5	7.1	3.9	49.8		351
Cobb County	448,000	113,000	1,316	3.0	9.0	5.8	5.6	5.0	7.2	4.8	3.5	4.9	3.2	51.5		315

CHILDREN'S SERIES INDEX

Population Change & Crowding
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Coweta County	54,000	15,000	122	4.6	5.0	3.6	5.1	8.5	5.5	4.9	6.8	6.7	3.6	54.4		249	
DeKalb County	546,000	130,000	2,035	5.0	6.5	5.2	4.7	2.5	7.0	4.8	7.2	5.7	4.5	53.0		276	
Douglas County	71,000	20,000	357	4.4	7.3	5.6	6.7	7.0	5.0	5.4	7.2	8.6	3.2	60.2		108	
Fayette County	62,000	18,000	316	4.8	9.8	6.4	6.6	9.5	7.7	4.9	8.5	7.1	3.2	68.5		13	
Fulton County	649,000	157,000	1,228	5.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	1.5	6.5	4.4	1.7	4.3	4.6	40.9		457	
Gwinnett County	353,000	99,000	815	2.8	9.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	6.5	4.8	3.0	6.4	3.5	56.2		206	
Henry County	59,000	16,000	182	4.2	7.8	5.6	5.8	9.3	5.7	5.2	8.3	8.0	3.2	63.0		59	
Rockdale County	54,000	15,000	414	4.6	7.5	5.6	5.9	8.5	6.0	4.8	8.7	7.0	3.2	61.8		80	
Spalding County	54,000	15,000	275	5.6	2.0	5.2	5.2	6.8	4.8	5.4	8.3	8.0	3.8	55.1		232	
*Atlanta	394,000	95,000	2,990	5.0	1.5	4.0	3.8	1.3	5.7	5.6	2.3	4.4	5.1	38.7			161
Augusta, GA-SC	397,000	111,000	204	5.0	3.3	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.7	6.2	0.7	2.4	4.9	41.8	202		
Columbia County, GA	66,000	20,000	228	3.8	7.5	6.4	6.0	9.5	5.3	6.8	8.7	6.1	4.5	64.7		41	
Richmond County, GA	190,000	51,000	585	6.0	1.8	4.4	4.7	2.8	5.0	6.3	1.3	3.0	5.4	40.6		461	
Aiken County, SC	121,000	33,000	113	5.6	4.0	5.2	5.8	8.0	5.0	8.8	5.7	4.2	4.3	54.6		244	
Macon-Warner Robins, GA	281,000	77,000	240	6.4	2.8	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	8.2	6.5	3.7	5.4	52.5	83		
Bibb County	150,000	40,000	600	7.8	1.8	5.6	4.4	4.3	4.7	8.2	6.8	5.0	5.6	54.2		257	
Houston County	89,000	25,000	237	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.9	7.0	5.5	9.1	10.0	7.0	5.8	65.9		26	
*Macon	107,000	28,000	2,227	6.2	0.8	4.8	4.1	3.8	4.3	8.2	6.8	5.0	6.1	50.1			68
Columbus, GA-AL	243,000	66,000	220	8.0	1.5	4.6	4.7	6.3	4.3	5.5	9.5	6.0	5.9	56.3	48		
*Columbus, GA (= Muscogee County)	179,000	48,000	829	6.2	1.8	4.6	4.6	6.0	4.3	5.7	9.5	6.0	6.1	54.7		242	45
Savannah, GA	243,000	65,000	264	5.2	2.5	5.2	4.4	4.3	5.0	7.8	0.5	4.4	5.5	44.8	174		
Chatham County	217,000	57,000	493	5.8	2.3	5.2	4.6	4.3	5.0	7.8	0.5	4.7	5.6	45.7		413	
*Savannah	138,000	37,000	2,198	6.0	0.8	4.8	4.3	3.3	4.8	7.8	0.7	4.7	5.9	43.1			131
Athens, GA	156,000	36,000	167	5.4	2.3	6.0	5.2	6.0	5.2	**	8.0	6.1	5.3	55.0	57		
Clarke County	88,000	18,000	725	6.6	1.5	6.4	5.6	3.3	6.3	**	8.0	6.3	6.1	55.6		218	
Honolulu, HI (Honolulu)	836,000	205,000	1,393	3.4	8.3	7.3	7.2	6.3	6.8	8.6	0.0	4.6	5.6	58.0	35	155	
*Honolulu	365,000	70,000	4,412	6.2	8.5	7.3	7.7	4.3	6.7	9.2	1.2	5.8	6.4	63.3			9
Des Moines, IA	393,000	100,000	227	7.2	7.0	6.7	5.6	5.5	7.7	7.0	0.3	4.4	6.1	57.5	42		
Polk County	327,000	82,000	575	6.3	6.8	6.7	5.0	5.5	7.7	7.0	1.2	4.4	6.3	56.7		187	
*Des Moines	193,000	47,000	2,566	7.4	4.5	6.3	4.0	4.5	7.2	7.2	1.5	4.9	6.6	54.0			49
Davenport-Rock Island, IA-IL	351,000	94,000	205	7.4	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.4	2.7	3.1	5.8	50.6	111		
Scott County, IA	151,000	42,000	330	7.0	4.5	5.8	5.8	6.5	7.2	6.4	4.3	4.0	5.9	57.5		171	
Henry County, IL	51,000	14,000	62	7.6	4.5	4.1	6.1	9.5	4.5	7.3	6.0	7.1	5.0	61.7		82	
Rock Island County, IL	149,000	38,000	349	8.2	4.3	4.1	4.7	6.3	4.2	6.8	2.8	4.6	6.0	51.8		307	
Cedar Rapids, IA (Linn)	169,000	42,000	235	8.6	7.3	6.5	6.3	7.0	8.2	6.7	0.0	3.3	6.0	59.8	23	121	20
*Cedar Rapids	109,000	26,000	2,034	8.8	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.5	8.2	6.7	0.0	3.3	6.3	59.5			
Boise City, ID (Ada)	206,000	58,000	195	4.8	6.5	6.0	5.0	7.5	5.8	5.8	2.8	6.7	6.8	57.8	39	164	
*Boise City	126,000	32,000	2,726	4.4	6.8	6.0	5.2	7.0	5.7	5.8	2.8	6.7	7.1	57.5			29
Chicago, IL	6,070,000	1,540,000	3,221	7.4	5.3	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.3	2.4	0.0	0.9	5.0	39.2	216		
Cook County	5,105,000	1,280,000	5,398	6.0	5.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	5.2	2.4	0.0	1.3	5.0	36.5		478	
DuPage County	782,000	206,000	2,337	4.2	10.0	5.5	6.0	7.5	7.0	3.0	2.5	3.7	4.7	54.1		258	
McHenry County	183,000	53,000	303	5.0	9.5	5.1	4.4	9.3	6.3	3.3	2.2	4.7	4.3	54.1		261	
*Chicago	2,784,000	723,000	12,251	4.6	2.3	3.5	3.2	2.8	4.0	3.1	0.0	1.3	4.9	29.6			182
Lake County, IL (Lake)	516,000	142,000	1,153	4.6	9.8	5.9	5.1	7.0	5.5	5.7	0.0	2.7	4.7	51.0	104	330	
Joliet, IL	390,000	115,000	310	5.6	8.5	4.3	4.6	5.8	4.5	5.6	0.3	2.3	4.4	45.8	162		
Will County	357,000	106,000	427	5.2	8.5	4.3	4.6	5.5	4.3	5.9	0.5	2.6	4.4	45.8		411	

Aurora-Elgin, IL	357,000	106,000	424	9.0	8.9	4.3	5.9	2.8	4.0	2.4	4.4	4.9	7.9	7.9			
Kane County	317,000	95,000	610	4.6	8.0	4.3	4.8	5.8	3.8	5.2	2.5	3.6	4.9	47.4		391	
Peoria, IL	339,000	90,000	189	7.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.8	4.7	3.7	5.7	52.5	86		
Peoria County	183,000	48,000	295	7.8	4.0	4.9	4.7	3.5	5.3	5.8	5.2	3.9	6.1	51.2		322	
Tazewell County	124,000	33,000	191	8.0	5.8	4.9	5.8	9.5	5.3	6.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	62.2		71	
*Peoria	114,000	29,000	2,776	7.6	3.0	4.1	4.4	3.0	5.3	6.2	5.5	4.9	6.6	50.6			64
Rockford, IL	284,000	75,000	357	8.2	6.3	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.3	7.0	3.5	1.9	5.7	50.1	119		
Winnebago County	253,000	66,000	492	8.6	6.3	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.3	7.2	3.5	2.1	6.0	51.7		310	
*Rockford	139,000	36,000	3,100	7.8	4.3	3.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	7.2	3.5	2.4	6.0	47.1			93
Springfield, IL	190,000	49,000	160	8.2	6.5	6.5	4.3	6.5	4.5	7.1	6.2	6.1	4.9	60.8	15		
Sangamon County	178,000	48,000	205	8.0	6.5	6.5	4.3	6.5	4.5	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.8	61.5		85	
*Springfield	105,000	26,000	4,890	6.8	5.3	5.7	3.8	4.8	4.5	7.3	7.2	6.3	6.2	57.7			27
Champaign-Urbana, IL (Champaign)	173,000	38,000	174	7.6	5.0	6.5	5.1	6.0	6.7	7.5	5.5	5.9	6.5	62.4	6	68	
Indianapolis, IN	1,250,000	329,000	407	5.8	6.3	5.7	4.2	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.0	1.3	4.7	46.0	160		
Hamilton County	109,000	32,000	274	5.2	9.8	6.5	5.2	10.0	7.0	5.2	7.5	5.9	4.0	66.2		23	
Hendricks County	76,000	21,000	185	7.0	8.8	6.1	5.4	7.5	5.8	5.1	7.8	3.9	6.3	63.7		53	
Johnson County	88,000	24,000	275	6.4	8.0	5.7	5.0	9.0	5.2	4.9	8.3	6.3	4.0	62.8		63	
Marion County	797,000	203,000	2,011	6.4	4.8	5.3	3.8	4.3	5.0	4.6	4.2	1.4	5.0	44.7		425	
Morgan County	56,000	16,000	138	7.6	6.8	5.3	4.7	10.0	5.0	5.5	7.7	6.6	3.3	62.3		70	
*Indianapolis	741,952	187,000	2,022	5.8	4.5	4.9	3.6	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.2	1.4	5.0	44.9			120
Gary-Hammond, IN	605,000	168,000	661	7.6	4.3	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	4.7	38.3	220		
Lake County	476,000	133,000	957	6.8	3.5	2.9	3.6	4.5	4.7	4.0	0.0	1.1	4.7	35.8		482	
Porter County	129,000	36,000	308	6.8	7.3	4.7	5.1	7.8	5.8	4.7	1.2	4.9	4.4	52.6		285	
*Gary	117,000	37,000	2,322	4.6	0.0	2.1	3.0	2.3	4.2	4.7	1.2	2.1	5.0	29.1			194
Fort Wayne, IN	364,000	102,000	268	7.2	6.5	5.3	4.2	4.3	5.3	6.5	4.0	2.4	5.1	50.8	106		
Allen County	301,000	84,000	458	7.8	6.5	5.3	3.9	4.0	5.3	6.6	4.5	2.7	5.3	51.9		303	
*Fort Wayne	173,000	46,000	2,762	7.6	4.5	4.5	3.6	1.8	4.7	6.9	4.5	2.9	5.6	46.4			101
Evansville, IN-KY	279,000	71,000	190	8.0	4.3	4.9	3.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	8.7	4.1	4.9	53.9	67		
Vanderburgh County, IN	165,000	39,000	704	9.0	4.0	4.5	3.4	5.8	5.3	4.7	9.3	4.6	5.3	55.9		207	
*Evansville, IN	126,000	29,000	3,102	7.8	3.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	4.8	5.9	9.3	4.6	5.5	53.2			55
South Bend, IN (St. Joseph)	247,000	63,000	540	8.0	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.3	6.5	8.3	3.4	5.7	57.8	38	163	
*South Bend	106,000	27,000	2,897	6.8	2.8	3.9	4.2	6.8	4.7	7.2	9.3	3.9	6.0	55.4			41
Elkhart-Goshen, IN (Elkhart)	156,000	44,000	337	6.0	6.8	4.7	4.6	6.8	4.2	4.0	8.5	1.9	5.2	52.5	85	290	
Wichita, KS	485,000	135,000	164	5.8	5.0	6.7	5.4	4.8	6.8	5.7	1.0	1.9	5.2	48.4	136		
Butler County	51,000	15,000	35	7.0	6.5	6.7	5.8	9.0	7.5	6.3	3.8	5.1	4.1	61.8		79	
Sedgwick County	404,000	112,000	404	5.4	5.5	6.7	4.9	4.5	6.8	5.7	1.5	2.1	5.5	48.6		375	
*Wichita	304,000	81,000	2,641	5.8	4.8	6.7	4.7	3.5	6.5	5.8	1.5	2.1	5.5	46.8			95
Topeka, KS (Shawnee)	161,000	42,000	293	7.6	6.0	6.7	4.9	3.3	7.0	7.9	5.8	5.8	5.3	60.3	18	107	
*Topeka	120,000	29,000	2,173	7.6	4.5	6.7	5.0	2.0	6.3	8.7	6.0	6.2	5.4	58.4			25
Louisville, KY-IN	953,000	240,000	420	8.6	4.0	6.0	4.1	6.3	4.8	4.1	1.3	1.5	4.9	45.6	164		
Jefferson County, KY	665,000	163,000	1,727	8.0	3.8	6.0	4.1	6.0	5.0	4.1	1.7	1.9	5.2	45.7		412	
Clark County, IN	86,000	23,000	234	8.0	4.5	4.5	4.3	7.0	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.9	4.4	53.1		272	
Floyd County, IN	64,000	13,000	435	7.8	4.8	5.7	5.2	6.8	4.7	5.3	4.2	5.7	5.0	55.1		233	
*Louisville, KY	269,000	63,000	4,332	6.2	1.3	5.2	2.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	1.7	2.1	5.6	37.5			168
Lexington-Fayette, KY	348,000	83,000	236	6.0	4.3	6.0	4.8	7.0	5.5	6.1	5.5	3.8	5.4	54.2	65		
*Lexington (= Fayette County)	225,000	50,000	792	6.0	4.8	6.0	5.0	6.3	5.8	7.2	6.8	5.1	5.6	58.5		144	24
New Orleans, LA	1,239,000	346,000	537	6.6	2.3	3.1	4.1	3.0	4.0	6.1	0.0	2.7	5.0	36.8	227		
Jefferson Parish	448,000	120,000	1,465	6.2	4.3	3.1	4.3	3.8	4.2	6.6	0.0	3.7	4.9	41.0		456	
St. Bernard Parish	67,000	18,000	143	6.4	3.0	2.7	4.9	8.3	3.8	6.6	1.3	5.3	3.9	46.2		404	
St. Tammany Parish	145,000	44,000	169	3.8	5.3	3.1	4.9	6.8	4.7	7.2	4.8	6.7	3.4	50.7		335	
*New Orleans (= Orleans Parish)	497,000	136,000	2,751	5.0	1.0	3.1	3.3	2.0	3.8	7.1	2.2	5.9	5.6	38.9		467	159
*Metairie	149,000	32,000	6,424	5.6	7.3	3.2	3.1	5.0	5.3	7.9	0.8	7.4	5.0	50.5			65
Baton Rouge, LA	528,000	151,000	333	4.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.8	0.0	2.4	4.1	34.9	234		
Ascension Parish	58,000	19,000	200	4.6	2.8	2.7	5.4	9.5	4.2	4.8	0.2	2.9	3.9	40.8		459	
East Baton Rouge Parish	380,000	105,000	834	5.6	3.3	4.3	3.7	2.8	5.3	4.9	0.5	3.3	4.6	38.2		470	
Livingston Parish	71,000	22,000	109	4.4	3.3	2.3	4.7	8.8	3.2	6.2	4.2	7.1	2.9	47.0		395	
*Baton Rouge	220,000	55,000	2,969	5.6	2.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	5.0	5.2	0.5	4.0	4.9	37.6			167
Shreveport, LA	334,000	96,000	194	6.6	1.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.3	6.0	6.3	5.3	5.3	45.9	161		

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHILDREN'S STATISTICS INDEX

County or City	Population	Population Change & Crowding	Family Economics	Community Economics	Maternal & Child Health	Crime	Education	Air Quality	Water Resources	Toxic Releases & Sewage	Energy & Transportation					
Bossier Parish	86,000	25,000	103	5.6	3.3	3.1	4.7	7.0	4.8	7.1	8.7	7.9	5.0	57.1		180
Caddo Parish	248,000	71,000	281	6.6	1.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	6.0	6.3	5.3	5.4	46.1		406
*Shreveport	199,000	56,000	2,013	5.8	1.3	3.1	3.4	2.3	4.3	6.5	7.5	5.7	5.6	45.5		111
Lafayette, LA	258,000	62,000	207	5.4	2.3	3.1	5.2	6.0	4.2	8.4	2.2	7.1	4.8	48.6	133	
Lafayette Parish	165,000	48,000	611	4.6	2.8	3.5	5.2	5.3	4.5	8.4	2.7	7.6	4.8	49.2		364
Lake Charles, LA (Calcasieu)	168,000	49,000	157	6.8	2.5	2.5	4.4	7.0	4.7	5.2	0.0	3.7	4.7	41.5	204	452
Boston, MA	2,871,000	598,000	1,639	7.0	8.3	4.1	8.8	6.0	7.7	4.3	0.0	1.2	6.4	50.7	108	
Essex County (pt.)	122,000	28,000	1,345	7.6	7.0	3.7	6.3	7.5	7.0	4.7	5.0	2.2	6.1	57.1		181
Middlesex County (pt.)	1,132,000	222,000	1,698	8.6	9.3	4.1	6.4	7.8	7.8	4.7	0.0	1.5	6.4	56.5		194
Norfolk County (pt.)	605,000	127,000	1,542	9.2	9.8	4.1	6.8	7.8	8.2	5.1	1.4	3.6	6.2	62.2		72
Plymouth County (pt.)	237,000	63,000	659	5.6	8.0	3.3	6.4	7.0	7.2	5.3	5.6	3.6	5.2	57.2		176
Suffolk County	664,000	128,000	11,345	6.2	9.5	3.7	4.6	2.0	5.7	5.3	0.6	4.6	6.5	42.7		440
Worcester County (pt.)	71,000	18,000	469	7.0	7.0	3.3	5.7	7.0	6.7	4.7	1.0	1.6	5.5	49.5		358
*Boston	574,000	110,000	11,860	6.4	3.3	3.7	4.5	1.8	6.8	6.0	3.0	5.9	6.6	48.0		86
Springfield, MA	530,000	128,000	891	7.8	4.3	3.7	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.6	1.6	6.6	46.9	151	
Hampden County (pt.)	445,000	111,000	738	7.4	4.0	3.3	4.8	6.3	5.7	5.8	1.0	1.6	6.6	46.5		403
Hampshire County (pt.)	84,000	18,000	277	8.8	7.0	4.1	6.3	7.8	7.5	5.8	7.4	4.2	6.8	65.6		30
*Springfield	157,000	42,000	4,890	6.4	1.8	3.3	4.2	3.8	5.2	6.8	3.4	2.5	7.1	44.3		124
Worcester, MA (Worcester (pt.))	437,000	104,000	623	7.2	6.8	3.7	5.7	8.3	6.0	5.1	3.0	1.6	5.8	53.1	77	273
*Worcester	170,000	36,000	4,515	6.8	3.3	3.3	5.5	7.0	5.5	5.5	4.6	3.6	6.8	52.1		59
Lawrence-Haverhill, MA NH	394,000	104,000	855	5.4	7.3	3.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.0	4.6	1.2	5.1	49.8	120	
Essex County, MA (pt.)	284,000	75,000	1,345	6.4	7.0	3.7	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.0	5.0	2.2	5.8	53.6		268
Rockingham County, NH (pt.)	110,000	29,000	354	3.5	9.3	3.6	6.7	9.0	5.4	5.4	6.8	3.2	4.8	57.7		165
Lowell, MA NH	273,000	71,000	1,259	6.0	8.3	3.3	6.4	8.3	5.5	6.7	1.8	1.4	5.6	53.2	76	
Middlesex County, MA	264,000	68,000	1,698	6.6	9.3	4.1	6.4	8.3	6.7	6.7	1.8	1.5	6.2	57.4		172
*Lowell, MA	103,000	27,000	7,506	5.8	2.8	2.9	4.9		4.3	7.1	4.0	3.5	6.4	46.3		102
Salem Gloucester, MA (Essex (pt.))	264,000	56,000	1,227	6.4	8.5	4.1	6.3	7.5	7.2	6.8	5.0	2.2	5.9	61.9	8	77
Brockton, MA	189,000	48,000	1,273	7.2	7.0	3.3	6.4	6.3	5.5	4.7	5.6	3.2	5.6	54.8	59	
Plymouth County (pt.)	165,000	43,000	659	7.6	8.0	3.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	4.7	5.6	3.8	5.6	57.2		174
New Bedford, MA	176,000	43,000	845	7.6	4.5	3.3	5.6	7.0	4.3	4.6	4.4	1.6	6.3	49.3	123	
Bristol County (pt.)	161,000	39,000	911	8.0	5.3	3.3	5.6	7.0	4.5	4.6	4.4	1.6	6.3	50.6		340
Fall River, MA-RI	157,000	37,000	936	8.8	5.3	3.3	5.6	7.3	4.0	7.0	4.4	1.6	6.4	53.6	72	
Bristol County, MA (pt.)	140,000	33,000	911	9.0	5.6	3.3	5.6	7.3	4.2	7.0	4.4	1.6	6.5	54.6		243
Baltimore, MD	2,382,000	575,000	913	5.6	6.5	4.1	5.7	3.8	6.5	3.1	0.0	2.4	5.5	43.0	189	
Anne Arundel County	427,000	105,000	1,027	5.2	9.3	5.3	6.0	5.3	7.0	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	55.4		226
Baltimore County	692,000	151,000	1,156	7.2	8.5	4.5	5.6	4.3	7.5	3.6	2.2	4.6	5.5	53.5		270
Carroll County	123,000	33,000	275	5.0	8.5	5.3	6.4	8.0	7.0	4.4	6.0	8.1	4.1	62.7		66
Harford County	182,000	49,000	414	5.0	8.3	4.1	6.7	7.8	7.3	3.8	6.2	4.6	4.5	58.2		152
Howard County	187,000	48,000	743	3.6	10.0	5.7	7.3	6.8	8.7	4.1	2.8	7.1	4.6	60.7		98
*Baltimore	736,000	180,000	9,108	5.6	1.3	3.3	4.8	2.3	5.3	4.1	3.0	3.3	5.9	38.8		160
Portland, ME	215,000	50,000	385	6.0	7.3	6.8	6.3	5.3	6.0	5.5	1.8	4.7	6.6	56.3	49	
Cumberland County (pt.)	197,000	46,000	291	6.2	7.3	6.8	6.3	5.3	6.2	5.5	1.8	4.9	6.8	57.0		185
Detroit, MI	4,382,000	1,144,000	981	7.8	5.0	3.8	4.6	3.8	6.5	3.5	0.0	1.1	4.9	41.0	206	
Lapeer County	75,000	22,000	114	6.6	6.5	3.4	6.4	9.5	7.3	4.8	8.2	6.2	3.8	62.7		67
Livingston County	116,000	33,000	204	5.8	9.3	4.6	6.9	6.0	7.5	4.6	8.0	5.4	4.1	62.2		73
Monroe County	717,000	172,000	1,493	7.2	8.0	3.8	5.9	7.5	7.0	3.9	3.7	2.8	4.6	54.5		248

Monroe County	134,000	38,000	242	8.0	6.3	3.8	5.9	6.0	6.7	4.4	6.3	4.9	4.9	57.2		175	
Oakland County	1,084,000	268,000	1,242	6.0	9.3	4.6	5.8	6.8	7.5	3.6	3.0	1.5	4.6	52.7		284	
St. Clair County	146,000	40,000	201	7.2	4.8	3.4	6.1	7.6	6.5	3.9	3.3	4.1	4.2	51.2		323	
Wayne County	2,112,000	571,000	3,438	5.8	2.0	3.4	4.1	2.8	5.8	3.5	0.0	1.4	5.4	34.1		488	
*Detroit	1,028,000	302,000	7,410	4.2	0.0	3.0	2.8	2.0	5.3	4.8	1.2	1.5	5.6	30.5			191
*Livonia	101,000	23,000	2,823	8.6	9.8	6.2	7.1	6.3	7.8	5.8	0.5	2.6	5.2	61.8			13
*Sterling Heights	118,000	31,000	3,215	6.8	9.0	4.6	7.1	8.5	7.7	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.6	61.2			14
*Warren	145,000	30,000	4,226	7.2	7.0	3.8	6.2	7.0	6.2	5.4	3.7	3.9	5.2	55.5			40
Grand Rapids, MI	688,000	197,000	484	4.8	6.5	4.4	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.2	1.7	1.1	5.9	48.7	132		
Kent County	501,000	142,000	585	5.2	6.5	4.0	6.1	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.7	1.1	5.9	51.7		309	
Ottawa County	188,000	55,000	332	5.8	6.0	5.2	6.7	8.8	6.7	5.7	1.7	2.2	5.8	58.3		200	
*Grand Rapids	189,000	52,000	4,273	6.2	2.8	3.2	5.1	3.5	5.5	6.0	2.8	1.8	6.4	43.0			132
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	433,000	111,000	253	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.3	7.2	5.8	6.2	3.4	5.9	60.2	20		
Clinton County	58,000	17,000	101	8.0	7.5	5.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.4	9.3	5.6	5.2	69.3		10	
Eaton County	93,000	26,000	161	7.2	8.0	5.8	6.3	8.3	7.2	6.6	10.0	6.1	5.6	71.0		2	
Ingham County	282,000	68,000	504	7.6	4.0	5.4	5.1	5.5	7.0	5.8	8.7	3.8	6.4	59.2		129	
*Lansing	123,000	35,000	3,755	7.0	2.0	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.8	6.2	8.7	3.8	6.5	54.5			47
Flint, MI (Genesee)	430,000	121,000	673	7.2	3.5	3.0	4.5	4.5	6.3	6.9	8.0	2.9	5.1	52.0	93	302	
*Flint	141,000	43,000	4,161	5.0	0.8	3.0	3.4	1.8	5.5	7.1	8.0	3.8	5.8	44.0			127
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	399,000	110,000	225	8.0	3.8	4.2	5.5	6.3	6.5	7.3	6.7	2.6	5.4	56.2	50		
Bay County	112,000	29,000	252	8.4	3.5	3.8	5.9	7.0	6.5	8.3	8.5	6.2	5.4	63.6		54	
Midland County	76,000	21,000	145	7.8	6.0	4.2	5.5	9.0	7.3	7.5	8.2	4.2	5.4	65.1		35	
Saginaw County	212,000	60,000	262	7.4	2.5	3.8	4.4	4.8	6.2	7.7	8.5	3.6	5.4	54.2		255	
Ann Arbor, MI (Washtenaw)	283,000	61,000	399	7.0	7.3	5.8	5.3	6.0	7.7	5.4	8.0	3.4	5.8	61.5	10	84	
*Ann Arbor	110,000	19,000	4,231	8.4	7.5	6.6	5.8	8.0	7.8	6.4	8.5	4.6	6.4	68.1			
Kalamazoo, MI (Kalamazoo)	223,000	54,000	398	6.4	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.7	7.4	7.2	1.2	6.1	55.9	53	209	
Benton Harbor, MI (Benton)	161,000	44,000	283	7.4	3.3	3.8	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	6.0	4.2	5.8	49.5	122	380	
Muskegon, MI (Muskegon)	159,000	45,000	312	8.2	2.5	3.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.0	5.2	1.5	5.6	46.0	159	409	
Jackson, MI (Jackson)	150,000	39,000	212	8.4	4.5	3.4	4.9	7.0	5.5	--	8.8	5.1	5.1	58.6	30	142	
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	2,464,000	647,000	488	4.8	7.5	7.3	6.4	6.3	7.5	3.4	0.0	1.3	6.1	50.6	110		
Anoka County, MN	244,000	74,000	575	4.4	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.2	4.1	1.5	3.9	5.0	54.9		236	
Dakota County, MN	275,000	82,000	493	3.4	8.8	7.3	7.1	8.8	7.7	4.1	1.8	3.0	5.7	57.6		168	
Hennepin County, MN	1,032,000	239,000	1,855	6.0	7.0	7.3	5.9	5.0	7.5	3.8	0.3	2.3	6.6	51.7		312	
Ramsey County, MN	486,000	120,000	3,118	6.4	5.5	7.3	6.1	5.3	7.2	3.6	0.0	2.7	6.6	50.7		338	
Scott County, MN	58,000	18,000	162	4.6	8.3	7.3	7.1	9.0	7.8	4.4	4.0	6.6	5.0	64.0		47	
Washington County, MN	146,000	44,000	372	4.8	8.8	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.5	3.8	2.0	4.4	5.4	59.2		128	
Wright County, MN	69,000	22,000	104	4.8	6.8	7.3	7.4	9.0	7.7	4.6	3.5	7.7	4.4	63.2		57	
St. Croix County, WI	50,000	15,000	70	6.2	8.0	7.1	6.0	9.5	8.2	4.6	6.2	7.1	4.5	67.5		16	
*Minneapolis, MN	368,000	76,000	6,706	7.2	2.5	6.9	4.2	1.3	6.5	5.2	0.5	2.9	7.0	44.1			125
*St. Paul, MN	272,000	67,000	5,157	6.8	3.3	7.1	4.9	3.8	6.7	4.2	0.0	3.0	6.9	46.5			99
Duluth, MN-WI	240,000	59,000	32	8.4	3.3	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.0	7.7	4.0	4.9	6.1	58.6	31		
St. Louis County, MN	198,000	48,000	32	8.4	3.5	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.2	8.1	4.5	5.6	6.1	61.2		91	
St. Cloud, MN	191,000	55,000	87	5.4	5.3	7.5	6.3	8.0	5.8	9.0	3.8	3.9	5.6	60.6	17		
Stearns County	119,000	33,000	88	6.8	4.8	7.5	7.2	7.8	6.2	9.2	5.3	4.3	6.3	65.3		33	
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,444,000	642,000	459	6.8	5.5	5.0	4.1	4.5	5.0	2.8	3.5	1.4	3.0	43.6	186		
Franklin County, MO	81,000	23,000	87	5.4	5.8	3.8	4.9	8.5	4.0	3.4	6.0	5.4	3.9	50.9		333	
Jefferson County, MO	171,000	51,000	261	4.8	6.5	4.2	4.4	9.3	3.8	3.4	4.3	5.5	3.6	49.8		350	
St. Charles County, MO	213,000	64,000	379	3.4	8.8	5.6	5.6	8.3	5.5	3.2	5.8	5.3	4.1	55.5		222	
St. Louis County, MO	994,000	244,000	1,957	8.0	9.0	5.8	5.1	5.5	6.0	2.9	4.8	1.8	5.1	54.1		260	
Madison County, IL	249,000	64,000	344	8.8	1.5	5.1	4.6	7.0	4.8	3.2	2.3	2.0	4.4	43.6		433	
St. Clair County, IL	263,000	75,000	396	7.2	0.8	4.7	3.8	5.3	4.8	3.4	4.0	2.9	4.9	41.6		450	
*St. Louis, MO	397,000	100,000	6,405	4.2	0.8	3.4	2.3	1.0	4.2	3.2	5.7	5.5	6.0	36.2			177
Kansas City, MO-KS	1,566,000	413,000	314	5.8	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.8	1.9	5.4	46.8	154		
Cass County, MO	64,000	19,000	91	5.4	6.5	5.0	5.2	9.5	4.8	5.9	8.5	7.9	4.0	62.8		64	
Clay County, MO	153,000	40,000	387	6.8	7.5	5.8	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.9	6.3	3.8	5.3	54.4		250	
Jackson County, MO	633,000	161,000	1,047	8.0	4.5	4.6	3.7	2.8	4.5	5.1	4.8	3.9	5.7	47.6		387	
Platte County, MO	58,000	15,000	138	5.8	8.5	5.8	4.9	7.0	5.8	5.9	7.2	8.1	5.1	64.1		46	
Johnson County, KS	355,000	95,000	745	4.4	5.5	6.9	5.9	7.5	8.0	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.8	58.1		153	

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				Population Change & Crowding	Family Economics	Community Economics	Maternal & Child Health	Crime	Education	Air Quality	Water Resources	Toxic Releases & Sewage	Energy & Transportation				
Leavenworth County, KS	64,000	17,000	139	7.4	7.3	6.5	5.7	8.8	7.0	5.6	6.8	7.4	4.4	66.8		20	
Wyandotte County, KS	162,000	46,000	1,070	6.2	1.8	4.9	4.0	2.8	5.2	5.1	3.8	4.4	4.9	43.0		436	
*Kansas City, MO	435,000	108,000	1,397	6.4	4.0	4.2	3.1	1.5	4.7	5.8	5.3	4.4	6.1	45.5			109
*Kansas City, KS	150,000	43,000	1,389	6.0	1.8	4.5	3.7	2.5	5.0	6.1	3.8	4.4	4.9	42.6			138
*Independence, MO	112,000	27,000	1,436	9.0	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.8	3.5	7.8	5.3	4.5	5.0	56.8			32
*Overland Park, KS	112,000	28,000	2,007	6.2	10.0	7.3	5.5	6.3	8.0	7.8	6.8	6.6	4.8	69.4			1
Springfield, MO	241,000	57,000	194	5.8	4.0	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.3	6.8	3.2	2.5	5.5	47.9	139		
Greene County	208,000	48,000	308	6.4	4.0	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.3	6.8	3.2	2.5	5.5	48.6		374	
*Springfield	140,000	29,000	2,068	7.4	2.8	5.4	4.6	3.3	4.0	6.8	3.0	2.6	6.3	46.1			105
Jackson, MS	395,000	111,000	167	5.0	2.5	3.9	4.2	3.0	4.3	7.2	4.2	4.6	5.9	44.6	175		
Hinds County	254,000	71,000	293	6.6	1.8	3.9	4.2	1.5	4.7	7.3	4.0	5.6	6.0	45.5			
Madison County	54,000	16,000	75	4.6	1.8	3.9	5.1	8.3	3.7	7.5	6.7	7.4	5.4	54.2		416	
Rankin County	87,000	24,000	113	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	8.3	3.8	7.6	6.3	7.3	5.3	58.6		256	
*Jackson	197,000	54,000	1,804	5.8	1.8	3.9	3.9	2.3	4.3	7.6	4.3	5.6	6.6	46.1		141	
Wood-Cliffport, MS	197,000	54,000	186	5.4	1.3	3.5	3.5	7.3	3.8	7.4	3.8	5.3	5.7	47.0			104
Harrison County	165,000	45,000	285	6.2	1.5	3.5	3.4	7.3	3.8	7.4	3.8	5.3	5.7	49.1	150		
Billings, MT (Yellowstone)	113,000	31,000	43	7.0	4.8	6.0	5.0	7.0	4.7	5.8	1.5	6.6	6.0	54.3	64	389	
Charlotte-Gastonia, NC-SC	1,162,000	287,000	344	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.8	5.0	1.7	1.8	5.0	44.9	173	253	
Cabarrus County, NC	99,000	24,000	272	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.8	5.2	5.9	7.0	4.9	4.7	55.8			212
Gaston County, NC	175,000	44,000	491	6.6	4.5	5.5	5.3	7.5	5.2	5.6	4.8	4.1	5.1	54.3			254
Lincoln County, NC	50,000	13,000	168	6.0	4.8	5.9	6.2	9.0	5.2	6.0	7.7	6.9	4.8	62.1			74
Mecklenburg County, NC	511,000	123,000	970	4.4	6.5	5.5	4.3	3.8	6.2	5.8	2.0	3.3	5.3	46.8			398
Rowan County, NC	111,000	26,000	218	6.8	5.0	5.9	5.0	7.8	5.3	5.8	5.3	3.3	5.1	55.1			231
Union County, NC	84,000	23,000	132	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	7.0	5.2	6.0	7.7	6.1	4.3	59.2			127
York County, SC	131,000	34,000	193	4.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.3	2.9	4.8	50.0			347
*Charlotte, NC	396,000	96,000	2,272	3.6	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.3	6.2	6.1	4.0	3.4	5.6	49.1			74
Greensboro-Winston-Salem, NC	942,000	217,000	273	5.6	5.5	6.1	4.8	5.0	5.7	4.5	3.7	2.9	5.4	49.0	127		
Davidson County	127,000	30,000	229	6.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.9	9.0	5.3	5.4	56.4			195
Forsyth County	266,000	60,000	649	6.6	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.8	6.2	4.8	8.7	4.3	6.0	56.6			190
Guilford County	347,000	78,000	534	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.7	4.5	6.2	4.9	4.5	4.0	6.0	52.0			300
Randolph County	197,000	26,000	135	6.2	5.3	6.5	5.3	9.0	4.7	5.1	9.0	4.1	5.1	60.3			106
*Greensboro	184,000	39,000	2,300	6.2	5.3	5.3	4.4	5.5	6.8	6.9	4.5	4.4	6.0	55.4			42
*Winston-Salem	143,000	31,000	2,018	7.2	3.3	5.1	4.2	2.8	6.0	6.5	8.7	4.3	6.1	54.0			48
Raleigh-Durham, NC	735,000	166,000	365	4.2	7.0	6.3	5.3	5.3	7.7	4.8	4.3	3.4	5.4	53.7	70		
Durham County	182,000	41,000	626	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.0	7.3	5.1	6.8	6.0	5.9	58.8			137
Orange County	94,000	18,000	235	5.8	6.3	6.7	5.0	6.5	8.0	5.8	7.8	6.9	5.6	64.3			44
Wake County	423,000	98,000	508	4.0	8.0	6.3	5.4	5.3	7.0	4.9	4.8	3.9	5.3	55.6			220
*Raleigh	208,000	41,000	2,360	4.6	6.3	6.9	4.8	3.8	7.8	5.4	5.3	4.1	5.9	53.9			51
*Durham	137,000	30,000	1,872	5.2	3.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.0	55.9			37
Fayetteville, NC (Cumberland)	275,000	77,000	420	4.8	3.0	4.7	4.9	3.5	5.7	6.5	7.0	4.1	6.1	50.4	113	341	
Hickory-Morgantown, NC	222,000	53,000	190	7.0	5.3	5.8	5.0	6.3	4.2	8.7	9.7	3.0	5.8	53.1	78		
Burke County	76,000	18,000	150	7.4	4.3	5.5	5.1	8.5	3.8	7.3	7.0	5.0	5.6	57.5			170
Catawba County	118,000	28,000	296	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.2	6.3	4.2	6.0	6.0	3.4	5.8	55.3			229
Asheville, NC (Buncombe)	175,000	39,000	266	7.0	4.3	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.3	7.2	4.8	4.3	5.6	55.8	54	211	
*Jacksonville, NC (Onslow)	150,000	36,000	195	4.0	3.3	5.9	4.8	7.5	8.2	9.2	8.5	8.3	5.3	60.8	14	95	
Fargo-Moorhead, ND MN	153,000	38,000	55	6.6	5.5	7.1	6.3	7.5	6.3	9.2	6.7	6.9	5.2	67.2	2		

Washington, DC	1,000,000	600,000	300	6.2	5.8	7.1	6.4	7.3	6.2	9.2	7.7	7.1	5.2	68.1		14
Clay County, MN	50,000	13,000	48	8.4	3.8	8.4	6.4	7.3	6.8	9.4	6.2	7.9	6.3	70.8		3
Omaha, NE-IA	618,000	172,000	323	6.8	6.3	7.0	4.7	5.3	6.7	4.9	6.0	4.0	6.3	57.6	41	158
Douglas County, NE	416,000	112,000	1,258	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.8	4.3	6.5	5.1	6.2	4.7	6.4	57.9		12
Sarpy County, NE	103,000	33,000	426	4.3	8.5	7.0	5.3	9.0	6.7	5.4	8.3	6.0	6.1	68.6		100
Portawattamie County, IA	83,000	23,000	87	8.3	4.8	6.9	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.5	6.2	4.7	5.6	60.6		44
*Omaha, NE	336,000	85,000	3,336	6.0	4.8	7.0	4.4	4.0	6.2	5.1	6.2	4.7	6.6	54.9		40
Lincoln, NE (Lancaster)	214,000	51,000	255	6.6	6.5	7.4	5.2	6.3	7.8	6.6	8.3	3.7	6.3	64.8	4	3
*Lincoln	192,000	45,000	3,033	6.6	6.5	7.4	5.4	6.8	7.8	6.8	8.3	4.4	6.3	66.4		
Portsmouth-Dover, NH-ME	224,000	52,000	339	5.6	8.0	6.2	6.6	7.5	6.8	6.2	5.7	2.1	6.1	60.7	16	62
Rockingham County, NH (pt.)	77,000	17,000	354	6.0	9.3	4.2	6.7	7.8	6.5	6.5	6.8	3.2	5.9	62.8		61
Strafford County, NH (pt.)	98,000	23,000	283	5.3	7.3	5.0	6.5	7.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	4.1	6.3	62.8	71	296
Nashua, NH	181,000	49,000	595	4.2	9.3	3.6	6.3	9.0	4.5	6.1	2.2	2.9	5.6	53.6		
Hillsborough County (pt.)	161,000	42,000	383	3.3	8.8	3.6	6.3	9.0	4.2	6.1	2.2	3.2	5.6	52.1	197	481
Newark, NJ	1,824,000	429,000	1,496	6.8	8.3	2.3	5.2	4.8	6.8	2.6	0.0	0.5	5.1	36.1		240
Essex County	778,000	189,000	6,162	5.6	5.8	2.3	4.7	2.3	6.2	3.1	0.0	1.1	5.2	54.8		126
Monte County	421,000	96,000	898	8.0	10.0	3.1	6.2	8.0	8.3	3.2	0.2	3.2	4.5	59.3		397
Sussex County	131,000	36,000	251	5.4	9.8	2.7	7.2	9.0	8.0	3.6	4.8	5.2	3.5	46.9		195
Union County	494,000	108,000	4,781	7.4	8.8	2.3	5.6	6.3	6.8	2.9	0.0	1.8	5.1	27.4		163
*Newark	275,000	78,000	11,554	3.8	0.8	1.9	3.7	1.0	5.5	4.2	0.0	1.4	5.2	38.2		
*Elizabeth	110,000	27,000	8,929	6.0	3.3	1.9	4.7	3.5	5.7	4.6	0.3	2.9	5.4	50.5	112	202
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	1,278,000	277,000	3,049	7.6	9.3	2.7	6.0	7.5	6.5	4.4	0.0	1.6	4.9	56.3		421
Bergen County	825,000	168,000	3,524	8.2	9.8	3.1	6.4	8.5	7.3	4.5	2.0	1.4	5.1	45.0		143
Passaic County	453,000	109,000	2,448	7.0	6.8	2.3	5.0	5.8	5.7	4.6	0.0	2.8	5.1	41.6	131	345
*Paterson	141,000	41,000	16,693	5.8	2.3	1.9	4.1	5.8	5.2	5.9	0.7	4.1	5.9	50.1		123
Middlesex-Somerset, NJ	1,020,000	223,000	976	5.6	2.8	3.1	5.9	6.3	7.3	4.1	1.9	0.8	4.6	59.6		45
Middlesex County	672,000	145,000	2,163	6.2	9.8	2.7	5.8	7.0	7.0	4.1	2.0	0.8	4.8	64.1	82	201
Somerset County	240,000	53,000	789	6.8	10.0	4.3	6.9	6.8	7.8	4.8	5.0	2.7	4.5	52.7		298
Hunterdon County	108,000	26,000	251	5.8	10.0	4.3	6.9	9.3	7.7	5.0	5.7	5.8	3.8	56.3		441
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	986,000	233,000	890	4.8	9.3	3.1	5.9	7.5	6.7	4.2	4.2	2.6	4.5	52.1	194	149
Monmouth County	553,000	135,000	1,172	6.2	9.6	3.1	5.8	7.5	7.0	4.4	4.8	3.2	4.5	41.0	69	265
Ocean County	433,000	98,000	680	4.2	7.8	2.7	6.2	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.1	51.3	102	329
Jersey City, NJ (Hudson)	553,000	122,000	11,856	7.0	4.5	2.3	5.0	6.5	5.3	4.0	0.0	2.8	5.1	42.5		118
*Jersey City	229,000	56,000	15,359	5.8	3.3	1.8	4.2	5.3	5.0	5.6	0.0	5.1	4.9	45.1		83
Trenton, NJ (Mercer)	326,000	73,000	1,442	7.2	8.8	3.9	5.1	5.3	6.7	4.7	2.7	5.1	4.5	49.1	126	368
Atlantic City, NJ	318,000	72,000	391	4.8	6.8	2.7	5.2	4.0	6.0	5.8	6.0	4.6	5.3	48.5	225	
Atlantic County	224,000	51,000	400	5.2	6.8	2.7	4.8	3.8	5.8	5.8	6.2	4.6	5.3	45.1		
Cape May County	95,000	21,000	373	5.8	7.0	3.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.5	5.0	**	4.4	49.1		
Albuquerque, NM (Bernalillo)	481,000	126,000	412	3.4	3.5	5.8	3.4	2.8	6.5	4.9	2.3	5.9	5.4	43.9	184	432
*Albuquerque	385,000	96,000	2,910	3.6	4.0	6.2	3.2	2.3	6.5	5.4	2.3	5.9	5.6	45.0		119
Las Vegas, NV (Clark)	741,000	182,000	94	2.6	5.5	3.5	5.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	0.0	8.0	5.4	42.9	191	438
*Las Vegas	258,000	64,000	3,101	1.6	5.0	3.0	5.6	1.3	4.0	4.8	1.3	8.1	5.4	40.0		151
*Paradise	125,000	21,000	2,616	2.0	7.3	3.0	5.4	5.3	4.3	3.8	0.0	8.2	5.6	45.1		118
Reno, NV (Washoe)	255,000	59,000	40	3.2	6.5	4.0	5.8	4.5	4.8	3.6	3.0	7.3	6.4	49.1	126	368
*Reno	134,000	28,000	2,328	3.4	5.5	4.5	5.4	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.3	7.1	48.5		83
New York, NY	8,547,000	1,968,000	7,448	4.6	4.5	3.5	5.6	3.0	5.8	2.2	0.0	2.1	6.0	37.3	225	
Brooklyn Borough (Kings)	2,301,000	606,000	32,620	4.0	2.0	3.1	5.1	3.5	5.3	2.6	0.0	3.8	6.0	35.5		483
Queens Borough (Queens)	1,952,000	409,000	17,839	5.4	5.8	3.5	6.1	3.5	5.8	2.6	0.0	3.2	6.0	42.0		448
Manhattan Borough (New York County)	1,486,000	247,000	52,415	5.2	4.5	3.5	4.9	3.3	6.0	3.4	0.0	7.1	6.4	44.2		430
Bronx Borough (Bronx)	1,204,000	332,000	28,641	3.6	1.0	3.1	5.0	1.8	5.0	3.1	0.0	5.1	6.0	33.6		489
Staten Island Borough (Richmond County)	379,000	94,000	6,466	5.6	8.0	3.5	7.0	3.5	6.8	3.4	0.0	5.9	6.0	49.7		353
Westchester County	875,000	190,000	2,021	7.8	9.3	4.7	6.1	5.3	7.8	4.2	1.7	3.2	6.1	56.2		205
Rockland County	265,000	69,000	1,524	7.2	9.3	4.7	7.0	6.0	8.0	3.5	7.7	2.8	5.7	61.8		78
Putnam County	84,000	22,000	363	6.0	10.0	5.5	6.4	7.5	8.0	5.8	9.2	6.2	5.4	70.0		6
*New York City (i.e., 5 boroughs)	7,323,000	1,667,000	23,701	4.2	3.5	3.5	5.4	3.0	5.5	2.5	0.0	3.2	6.0	36.9		171
*Yonkers	188,000	40,000	10,403	7.4	5.6	3.9	5.8	5.8	8.7	4.6	2.0	4.6	6.3	52.8		56
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	2,609,000	607,000	2,178	8.8	9.8	4.3	7.0	7.3	8.0	3.9	1.2	1.8	6.0	58.0	36	
Nassau County	1,287,000	281,000	4,489	7.6	9.8	4.3	6.9	7.8	8.2	4.1	2.0	2.1	5.9	58.5		146

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CHILDREN'S STRESS INDEX

				Population Change & Crowding	Family Economics	Community Economics	Maternal & Child Health	Crime	Education	Air Quality	Water Resources	Toxic Releases & Sewage	Energy & Transportation				
Suffolk County	1,322,000	327,000	1,451	6.4	9.5	3.9	7.2	6.0	8.0	4.2	4.5	2.9	5.7	58.4		148	
Rochester, NY	1,002,000	251,000	342	7.4	6.3	6.7	6.9	5.8	7.0	6.2	2.8	1.6	6.4	57.1	44		
Livingston County	62,000	15,000	99	8.2	6.8	5.9	6.9	6.0	7.2	7.2	4.7	4.9	5.1	62.8		85	
Monroe County	714,000	175,000	1,083	8.2	6.0	6.7	6.6	5.3	6.8	6.4	4.0	3.1	7.0	60.0		113	
Ontario County	95,000	24,000	148	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.9	9.0	7.3	6.8	6.5	4.8	5.4	69.8		7	
Wayne County	89,000	25,000	148	7.6	5.8	5.5	6.9	8.0	6.5	6.5	5.2	4.4	5.3	61.6		83	
*Rochester	232,000	60,000	6,474	5.8	1.3	4.7	5.1	2.8	5.3	6.5	4.3	3.4	7.4	46.6		97	
Buffalo, NY (Erie)	969,000	225,000	927	6.8	4.0	5.1	6.2	6.8	6.3	5.6	4.2	2.4	7.1	54.5	62	247	
*Buffalo	328,000	80,000	8,080	5.6	0.3	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	6.6	4.2	3.4	7.4	46.7		96	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	874,000	203,000	269	7.6	6.8	5.9	7.1	6.0	6.8	6.1	4.7	1.5	6.4	58.9	27		
Albany County	293,000	63,000	559	9.2	6.6	6.7	6.6	5.3	7.2	6.5	5.7	3.1	7.0	63.9		50	
Montgomery County	52,000	13,000	128	8.4	3.5	5.1	7.3	9.5	6.0	6.8	9.0	5.9	5.7	67.3		18	
Rensselaer County	154,000	37,000	236	9.2	6.3	5.5	7.2	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.5	3.8	6.3	65.9		28	
Saratoga County	181,000	46,000	223	5.6	8.3	5.9	7.8	8.8	7.2	6.4	6.7	4.2	5.4	65.9		27	
Schenectady County	149,000	34,000	724	8.8	6.8	5.9	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.3	4.5	6.3	66.2		24	
*Albany	191,000	18,000	4,721	8.0	3.0	5.9	5.2	4.0	6.7	7.5	6.3	4.9	7.6	59.1		21	
Syracuse, NY	660,000	166,000	276	7.8	5.8	5.9	6.2	7.3	6.8	5.0	0.0	1.5	6.7	53.0	80		
Madison County	69,000	17,000	105	8.4	6.0	6.3	6.9	8.8	7.2	6.4	9.0	5.4	6.0	70.2		5	
Onondaga County	469,000	115,000	601	8.4	5.8	6.3	6.1	7.3	7.0	5.2	0.0	2.6	7.3	55.9		208	
Oswego County	122,000	34,000	128	7.0	4.8	4.7	6.8	9.5	6.3	5.8	5.7	3.9	5.9	60.3		105	
*Syracuse	164,000	37,000	6,528	7.0	1.0	5.5	4.7	4.8	6.0	6.1	0.0	2.8	7.7	45.5		110	
Utica-Rome, NY	317,000	78,000	121	8.6	4.0	5.9	6.4	7.3	6.5	6.9	0.0	3.6	6.7	56.0	52		
Herkimer County	66,000	17,000	47	9.2	3.5	6.3	5.9	10.0	6.3	7.1	6.8	5.6	6.6	67.4		17	
Oneida County	251,000	61,000	207	8.4	4.0	5.9	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.1	0.0	3.8	6.7	56.3		198	
Orange County, NY (Orange)	308,000	85,000	377	4.8	7.0	5.7	6.8	6.0	5.8	4.4	6.3	2.9	5.7	55.5	55	223	
Binghamton, NY	264,000	63,000	216	8.6	5.5	6.1	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.3	3.0	1.9	7.3	59.0	33		
Broome County	212,000	49,000	300	8.8	5.5	5.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	7.3	3.0	1.9	7.3	59.0		133	
Tioga County	52,000	15,000	101	7.4	5.5	6.1	7.7	9.0	6.3	8.2	6.2	5.8	5.6	67.8		15	
Poughkeepsie, NY (Dutchess)	259,000	82,000	324	7.0	9.0	5.1	7.2	5.8	6.5	5.4	6.3	3.6	5.3	61.2	11	90	
Niagara Falls, NY (Niagara)	221,000	85,000	435	8.4	4.8	4.3	6.6	7.5	5.8	5.5	5.8	1.8	6.7	57.2	43	177	
Cleveland, OH	1,831,000	450,000	1,211	7.2	5.0	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.8	3.1	0.0	2.3	5.4	43.5	187		
Cuyahoga County	1,412,000	338,000	3,081	6.8	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.8	5.8	3.2	0.0	2.3	5.7	41.2		454	
Geauga County	81,000	23,000	201	6.8	8.5	5.6	6.4	10.0	6.0	4.1	3.5	5.7	4.3	60.9		97	
Lake County	215,000	54,000	944	8.4	8.3	4.4	5.9	8.8	6.5	3.5	1.7	3.4	4.9	55.7		216	
Medina County	122,000	35,000	290	6.6	8.0	4.8	5.9	10.0	6.8	4.1	4.0	5.3	4.3	59.8		119	
*Cleveland	506,000	136,000	6,565	5.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	4.7	3.6	0.0	2.3	5.7	29.4		193	
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	1,453,000	389,000	684	6.8	5.3	5.6	4.5	5.5	5.2	3.2	2.2	1.9	5.3	45.3	168		
Clermont County, OH	150,000	44,000	332	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	9.0	5.0	4.2	5.3	6.1	4.0	55.8		213	
Hamilton County, OH	866,000	225,000	2,126	8.0	4.8	6.0	4.4	5.0	5.5	3.2	2.3	2.1	5.6	46.9		396	
Warren County, OH	114,000	31,000	285	6.4	7.8	5.2	5.2	7.3	5.5	4.1	6.0	5.0	4.7	57.1		184	
Boone County, KY	88,000	17,000	234	6.2	7.3	5.4	5.8	8.5	5.0	3.9	7.7	5.6	4.6	59.0		132	
Campbell County, KY	84,000	22,000	553	8.2	5.3	4.8	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.4	6.5	5.8	4.8	56.7		188	
Kenton County, KY	142,000	39,000	874	7.8	5.5	5.4	4.4	6.0	5.3	4.2	7.5	6.5	5.2	57.9		159	
*Cincinnati, OH	384,000	91,000	4,714	6.6	1.3	4.4	3.3	2.5	5.0	4.4	2.8	3.0	5.9	38.1		164	

Columbus, OH	1,377,000	346,000	385	6.0	5.5	5.8	4.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	1.2	1.7	5.1	44.5	180		
Delaware County	67,000	18,000	151	6.0	6.8	5.8	5.9	7.0	6.7	5.6	6.2	4.9	4.4	61.3		89	
Fairfield County	103,000	28,000	205	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.3	9.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.7	4.0	59.9		118	
Franklin County	961,000	237,000	1,781	5.6	5.0	5.8	4.2	3.5	6.0	5.2	1.7	2.9	5.6	45.4		417	
Licking County	128,000	34,000	187	7.2	5.0	5.8	5.3	9.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.3	4.3	59.9		116	
*Columbus	933,000	150,000	3,315	5.4	3.0	5.0	3.6	2.3	6.2	5.6	1.7	3.0	5.7	41.5			144
Dayton-Springfield, OH	951,000	241,000	865	6.4	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.5	5.8	5.8	2.3	1.6	5.4	49.3	125	245	
Clark County	148,000	38,000	369	6.6	3.5	4.8	4.3	5.8	5.5	6.5	5.5	5.1	5.0	54.5		43	
Greene County	137,000	35,000	330	6.2	6.8	6.0	5.6	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.3	5.1	64.5		145	
Miami County	93,000	25,000	229	6.2	6.3	5.2	5.6	8.5	5.7	6.3	4.3	3.4	5.0	58.5		366	
Montgomery County	874,000	143,000	1,243	6.4	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.5	5.8	6.0	2.5	2.1	5.6	49.2			180
*Dayton	182,000	47,000	3,310	6.0	0.5	3.6	3.3	1.5	5.2	6.5	2.7	2.3	6.0	37.5	100		
Akron, OH	658,000	161,000	726	9.0	4.8	5.2	4.7	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.7	2.4	4.9	51.4		131	
Portage County	143,000	35,000	290	7.8	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.8	4.6	4.6	59.0		306	
Summit County	515,000	128,000	1,248	6.6	4.5	5.2	4.6	6.5	6.0	5.0	3.0	3.3	5.1	51.8			116
*Akron	223,000	55,000	3,586	7.2	1.5	4.4	3.9	5.0	5.3	5.3	3.5	3.6	5.4	45.2			
Toledo, OH	614,000	161,000	490	8.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	5.5	6.0	5.8	0.8	3.1	5.4	47.8	142	414	
Lucas County	462,000	122,000	1,358	6.0	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.5	5.7	6.0	0.8	3.4	5.6	45.7		112	
Wood County	113,000	28,000	184	7.6	6.8	5.4	5.4	8.8	6.3	6.6	3.2	4.7	5.3	60.0			139
*Toledo	333,000	87,000	4,132	6.6	2.0	3.8	3.8	4.3	5.3	6.2	1.2	3.6	6.0	42.5			
Youngstown-Warren, OH	493,000	122,000	478	8.2	3.0	4.0	3.8	6.8	5.0	5.8	3.5	3.0	5.3	48.3	137	344	
Mahoning County	265,000	65,000	638	7.8	2.3	4.0	3.9	6.5	5.2	6.3	5.0	4.1	5.3	50.3		332	
Trumbull County	228,000	57,000	370	8.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	8.0	5.2	5.9	3.7	3.6	5.3	50.9			
Canton, OH	394,000	100,000	406	8.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.2	2.6	5.4	50.3	115	319	
Stark County	368,000	92,000	638	6.4	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.2	2.6	5.4	51.3		363	
Hamilton-Middletown, OH (Butler)	291,000	76,000	624	6.2	6.0	4.0	5.1	8.3	5.2	4.8	3.3	1.7	4.7	49.3	124	352	
Lorain-Elyria, OH (Lorain)	271,000	74,000	550	8.0	4.3	3.2	4.5	7.0	5.5	6.0	3.3	3.1	4.9	49.8	121		
Lima, OH	154,000	43,000	192	7.6	4.5	4.6	5.3	7.3	5.3	6.1	3.3	2.7	5.5	52.2		295	
Allen County	110,000	30,000	271	6.6	3.3	5.0	5.3	6.8	5.3	6.3	3.5	2.9	5.3	46.7	155		
Oklahoma City, OK	959,000	255,000	226	4.8	3.3	5.7	4.7	4.3	6.2	6.3	4.4	3.5	3.6	46.7		114	
Canadian County	74,000	22,000	83	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	8.0	6.8	6.8	5.2	6.4	3.4	59.9		143	
Cleveland County	174,000	46,000	325	4.6	5.3	6.5	5.6	5.5	7.0	7.1	5.0	6.6	3.4	58.6		410	
Oklahoma County	800,000	157,000	846	6.0	3.3	5.3	4.2	3.3	6.0	6.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	45.9		327	
Pottawatomie County	59,000	16,000	75	6.8	1.5	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.3	7.0	4.6	6.9	2.6	51.1			121
*Oklahoma City	445,000	115,000	731	5.2	3.0	5.3	4.1	3.0	5.8	6.6	3.8	3.8	4.1	44.6	156		
Tulsa, OK	709,000	190,000	141	5.0	3.5	5.7	4.8	4.5	5.7	4.9	5.0	3.4	3.6	46.1		150	
Creek County	61,000	17,000	64	6.8	2.5	4.9	5.8	8.5	5.7	5.9	8.0	7.4	2.8	58.3		217	
Rogers County	55,000	16,000	82	5.8	4.8	4.5	5.8	9.5	6.2	5.1	5.2	6.1	2.6	55.6		367	
Tulsa County	503,000	131,000	883	5.6	3.8	5.7	4.7	3.5	5.7	5.3	6.8	3.9	4.2	49.2			62
*Tulsa	367,000	89,000	2,001	7.2	3.5	6.1	4.5	3.0	5.8	5.7	7.0	4.2	4.4	51.4			
Portland, OR	1,240,000	311,000	331	4.4	6.5	5.6	6.1	5.8	6.2	4.2	0.0	2.1	6.6	47.5	146		
Clackamas County	279,000	74,000	149	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	7.5	6.2	4.8	0.0	5.3	5.9	55.3		228	
Multnomah County	584,000	135,000	1,341	7.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	3.3	5.8	4.3	2.5	2.9	6.9	48.0		380	
Washington County	312,000	84,000	430	3.8	8.0	5.6	7.2	7.8	6.5	4.6	0.8	4.7	6.4	55.4		227	
Yamhill County	66,000	19,000	92	5.2	4.8	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.1	2.2	7.1	5.5	56.3		199	135
*Portland	437,000	96,000	3,508	5.8	4.0	5.2	4.4	2.5	5.8	4.6	0.0	3.1	7.4	42.9			
Eugene-Springfield, OR (Lane)	283,000	69,000	62	6.8	3.8	5.2	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.3	6.8	58.8	28	135	
*Eugene	113,000	24,000	2,962	6.8	4.5	6.0	7.2	5.3	6.7	6.4	6.7	5.9	7.6	63.0			11
Salem, OR	278,000	73,000	144	5.0	4.0	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.1	6.3	52.3	87	280	
Marion County	228,000	60,000	193	4.8	4.0	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.1	6.3	53.0		60	
Polk County	50,000	13,000	67	6.4	3.5	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.7	7.7	7.4	5.9	62.9			
*Salem	108,000	26,000	2,595	4.6	3.8	5.8	5.3	2.0	5.0	5.8	6.5	5.1	6.6	50.5			66
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	4,857,000	1,185,000	1,381	6.4	6.8	3.6	5.7	6.5	6.0	2.2	0.0	1.3	5.5	43.9	185	365	
Bucks County, PA	541,000	139,000	891	5.6	9.5	4.0	5.7	7.3	7.2	2.6	0.0	2.4	4.9	49.2		189	
Chester County, PA	378,000	94,000	498	5.8	9.8	5.6	6.4	7.5	7.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	4.9	56.7		318	
Delaware County, PA	548,000	127,000	2,973	8.2	8.3	4.0	5.4	5.5	7.0	2.8	1.4	3.4	5.4	51.4		234	
Montgomery County, PA	678,000	153,000	1,404	7.2	10.0	4.8	6.3	7.8	7.5	2.6	1.0	2.3	5.5	55.0		279	
Burlington County, NJ	395,000	98,000	491	6.4	9.8	3.5	5.3	7.3	7.5	3.1	1.2	4.6	4.4	53.0		405	
Camden County, NJ	503,000	133,000	2,262	6.4	6.5	3.1	4.8	5.3	7.0	2.9	2.0	3.1	5.1	46.1		337	
Gloucester County, NJ	230,000	62,000	708	5.8	8.3	3.1	6.1	7.8	7.7	2.9	1.5	3.2	4.4	50.7			

CHILDRENS INDEX

	Population	Family Income	Community Income	Maternal & Child Health	Crime	Education	Air Quality	Water Resources	Toxic Releases & Sewage	Energy & Transportation							
*Philadelphia, PA (city = county)	1,586,000	379,000	11,734	5.4	1.8	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.5	3.1	0.0	2.8	5.5	34.2		487	183
Pittsburgh, PA	2,057,000	446,000	605	7.4	4.3	5.2	4.9	7.8	6.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	5.5	50.8	107		
Allegheny County	1,336,000	282,000	1,830	7.0	5.3	5.2	4.7	7.5	6.8	3.4	3.8	2.9	5.6	52.2		294	
Fayette County	145,000	35,000	184	8.2	0.8	4.4	5.6	7.8	5.2	4.6	7.8	7.6	4.8	56.6		193	
Washington County	205,000	46,000	239	8.6	4.0	5.2	5.2	9.0	6.5	3.9	5.2	5.3	4.9	57.8		161	
Westmoreland County	370,000	83,000	362	8.4	4.5	5.2	6.0	8.3	6.7	3.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	57.8		160	
*Pittsburgh	370,000	73,000	6,649	6.4	1.5	5.2	3.1	4.5	6.0	4.0	4.2	4.6	6.5	46.0			106
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	734,000	163,000	259	9.0	5.0	3.6	6.1	7.0	5.2	5.2	5.0	2.9	5.8	54.7	60		
Columbia County	63,000	14,000	130	8.4	5.0	4.8	6.2	9.0	5.3	6.1	7.0	7.3	5.9	65.0		37	
Lackawanna County	219,000	48,000	477	8.8	4.8	4.0	6.0	7.3	5.3	5.5	7.6	4.9	6.4	60.4		103	
Luzerne County	328,000	70,000	368	9.2	4.0	3.6	5.8	9.5	4.8	5.5	6.0	4.4	6.1	58.7		139	
Monroe County	96,000	24,000	158	4.8	7.0	3.6	5.7	8.5	5.0	5.8	6.6	4.7	4.9	56.6		191	
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	687,000	159,000	470	6.8	7.0	4.2	6.1	8.8	5.2	5.2	3.6	3.0	5.4	53.2	75		
Carbon County, PA	57,000	13,000	149	8.6	4.8	3.4	6.0	8.0	4.5	5.6	7.2	6.6	4.8	59.5		125	
Lehigh County, PA	291,000	66,000	840	7.6	7.5	4.2	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.4	5.1	5.8	59.0		130	
Northampton County, PA	247,000	57,000	661	7.4	7.3	4.2	6.0	8.3	5.3	5.5	3.6	4.0	5.4	56.9		186	
Warren County, NJ	92,000	23,000	256	6.8	8.8	4.9	6.9	8.3	6.7	5.6	4.8	5.2	3.5	61.4		87	
*Allentown, PA	105,000	23,000	5,934	7.6	3.8	3.6	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	54.9			43
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	588,000	137,000	295	7.4	7.0	6.0	5.4	6.8	4.8	6.3	4.8	4.0	5.2	57.7	40		
Cumberland County	195,000	43,000	355	7.4	8.5	6.4	5.8	8.5	5.8	6.4	5.8	6.3	5.4	66.3		22	
Dauphin County	238,000	56,000	453	8.4	6.0	5.6	5.0	6.8	4.8	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.6	60.5		102	
Lebanon County	114,000	28,000	314	8.0	6.5	6.4	6.2	8.0	4.2	6.6	7.6	7.1	5.1	65.7		29	
Lancaster, PA (Lancaster)	423,000	112,000	446	5.0	7.0	6.2	5.8	8.5	3.8	6.2	3.6	3.1	5.6	54.9	58	239	
York, PA	418,000	102,000	293	6.4	7.5	5.6	5.9	7.0	4.2	6.2	4.2	2.9	4.9	54.7	61		
Adams County	78,000	20,000	151	7.0	6.8	5.6	6.4	7.8	4.5	5.8	8.4	6.0	4.6	63.8		51	
York County	340,000	82,000	375	6.6	7.5	5.6	5.8	7.3	4.2	6.2	4.2	3.1	5.1	55.6		221	
Reading, PA (Berks)	337,000	78,000	392	7.2	7.0	4.6	5.9	5.5	4.3	5.1	5.2	2.1	5.6	52.5	84	287	
Erie, PA (Erie)	276,000	71,000	344	8.4	4.0	4.6	4.3	7.5	5.5	6.1	1.6	2.7	5.9	50.7	109	336	
*Erie	109,000	27,000	4,944	6.2	1.3	3.8	3.7	7.0	4.5	6.3	1.6	3.7	6.6	44.6			122
Johnstown, PA	241,000	58,000	137	8.6	2.5	3.8	5.8	9.8	5.2	6.1	2.0	4.9	5.6	54.1	66		
Cambria County	163,000	38,000	237	8.2	2.3	3.8	5.9	9.8	5.2	6.2	3.0	5.0	5.6	54.9		238	
Somerset County	78,000	20,000	73	8.6	2.8	4.8	5.7	9.5	4.0	6.4	6.6	7.1	5.3	60.5		101	
Beaver County, PA (Beaver)	186,000	43,000	428	8.4	3.0	3.8	5.4	8.3	4.8	5.0	2.2	4.9	5.1	50.9	105	334	
Providence, RI	655,000	145,000	1,064	7.2	5.5	4.1	5.7	5.3	5.7	4.4	5.7	1.8	6.7	52.0	91		
Kent County (pt.)	158,000	35,000	947	7.8	8.0	4.1	6.3	8.0	6.0	4.9	7.0	4.8	6.4	63.3		56	
Providence County (pt.)	369,000	80,000	1,443	7.3	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	6.0	2.1	7.0	50.4		342	
Washington County (pt.)	74,000	17,000	330	6.8	8.3	4.9	7.2	7.0	7.0	5.1	7.7	4.9	5.9	64.6		42	
*Providence	161,000	38,000	8,688	6.0	1.0	3.7	4.7	2.0	4.2	5.5	7.8	4.4	7.3	46.6			98
Pawtucket-Woonsocket, RI-MA	329,000	79,000	1,050	7.2	5.8	3.7	5.6	6.0	4.3	6.7	3.2	1.2	6.4	50.1	118		
Providence County, RI (pt.)	227,000	53,000	1,443	8.3	4.3	4.1	5.3	5.3	4.3	6.9	4.0	2.1	6.7	51.1		325	
Bristol County, MA (pt.)	85,000	22,000	911	7.0	5.8	3.3	5.6	7.3	4.3	7.1	4.4	1.6	6.1	52.5		291	
Greenville-Spartanburg, SC	641,000	155,000	305	5.2	4.8	6.0	4.8	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.3	2.2	5.4	50.3	116		
Greenville County	320,000	79,000	404	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.8	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	3.2	5.4	53.1		275	
Pickens County	94,000	21,000	189	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.2	8.0	6.0	6.8	6.8	5.5	5.0	59.9		117	
Spartanburg County	227,000	56,000	280	5.8	4.3	5.8	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.5	3.8	5.6	52.8		282	

CHILDRENS SERVICES INDEX

				Population Change & Crowding	Family Economics	Community Economics	Maternal & Child Health	Crime	Education	Air Quality	Water Resources	Toxic Releases & Sewage	Energy & Transportation				
*Fort Worth	448,000	119,000	1,592	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	1.0	4.3	6.1	3.8	2.9	3.7	36.7			173
*Arlington	262,000	71,000	2,814	2.0	8.0	5.3	5.3	4.5	6.0	6.6	4.0	4.1	3.1	49.0			75
San Antonio, TX	1,302,000	378,000	517	2.8	2.3	4.3	4.4	2.8	5.3	6.8	1.8	4.1	4.3	39.0	218		
Bexar County	1,185,000	346,000	951	3.2	2.3	4.3	4.2	2.5	5.3	7.0	3.0	4.4	4.4	40.7		460	
Comal County	52,000	13,000	92	3.8	4.3	5.5	6.1	6.8	5.3	7.3	5.3	6.6	3.1	54.1		259	
Guadalupe County	65,000	18,000	91	3.8	2.5	5.9	5.7	7.5	5.2	7.2	4.0	6.4	3.6	51.7		311	
*San Antonio	936,000	272,000	2,810	3.0	1.3	3.9	4.6	2.8	4.7	7.0	3.0	4.4	4.4	39.0			157
Austin, TX	782,000	197,000	280	2.4	5.0	5.5	5.3	2.5	6.5	7.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	47.9	138		
Hays County	66,000	16,000	97	3.8	3.3	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	8.1	7.7	7.6	3.3	58.4		149	
Travis County	576,000	138,000	583	2.4	4.8	5.5	5.1	1.3	6.3	7.5	4.8	4.3	4.7	46.6		399	
Williamson County	140,000	43,000	124	2.8	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.2	7.8	7.5	7.4	3.0	59.8		120	
*Austin	466,000	107,000	2,138	2.4	4.0	5.5	4.7	1.3	6.5	7.5	4.8	4.3	5.0	45.9			107
El Paso, TX (El Paso)	582,000	193,000	584	1.6	0.5	2.9	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.1	2.2	4.6	4.6	33.3	236	490	
*El Paso	515,000	164,000	2,100	2.2	0.8	2.9	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.2	4.6	4.9	35.0			181
McAllen-Edinburg, TX (Hidalgo)	384,000	140,000	244	0.8	0.0	2.7	5.6	6.0	3.7	**	3.3	6.6	4.7	37.0	226	475	
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	361,000	100,000	168	7.0	2.3	3.5	4.7	5.3	5.2	4.6	1.8	2.7	3.8	40.8	208		
Jefferson County	239,000	65,000	265	7.8	2.0	3.5	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.6	2.2	3.6	4.3	42.3		444	
Orange County	81,000	23,000	226	6.6	2.8	3.1	5.0	7.8	5.3	4.7	5.0	3.6	3.5	47.3		393	
*Beaumont	114,000	31,000	1,427	7.8	2.0	3.9	4.3	3.3	5.2	5.3	4.2	3.7	4.3	43.9			128
Corpus Christi, TX	350,000	108,000	229	4.8	1.8	3.1	5.1	3.8	4.7	8.2	2.3	3.6	4.1	39.4	214		
Nueces County	291,000	89,000	348	5.0	2.3	3.1	4.9	3.0	4.7	6.2	2.3	3.7	4.1	39.3		465	
San Patricio County	59,000	19,000	85	5.8	0.3	3.1	5.9	8.0	4.3	7.1	5.7	6.3	3.6	50.0		346	
*Corpus Christi	257,000	78,000	1,907	4.8	2.3	3.1	5.1	2.5	4.7	6.4	2.5	3.9	4.3	39.4			154
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX (Cameron)	260,000	92,000	287	2.0	0.0	3.1	5.1	4.3	3.7	7.8	2.7	6.4	4.3	39.3	215	464	
Killeen-Temple, TX	255,000	72,000	121	3.0	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.0	5.2	8.3	6.8	5.9	4.5	51.2	103		
Bell County	191,000	55,000	180	2.8	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.0	5.2	8.3	7.0	5.9	4.5	51.2		324	
Coryell County	64,000	17,000	61	5.0	3.5	3.3	5.3	7.3	5.7	9.4	7.7	8.3	4.3	59.7		122	
Lubbock, TX (Lubbock)	223,000	59,000	248	5.8	2.5	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.3	8.2	4.3	6.4	4.6	50.4	114	343	
Galveston-Texas City, TX (Galveston)	217,000	60,000	545	5.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	5.3	5.2	4.3	2.0	1.7	3.1	37.5	224	472	
Brazoria, TX (Brazoria)	192,000	56,000	138	4.2	5.8	3.7	5.4	8.0	4.5	3.2	1.0	3.4	3.0	42.2	198	445	
Waco, TX (McLennan)	189,000	49,000	182	5.2	2.0	4.3	4.4	3.3	5.0	**	4.7	5.7	4.3	43.2	188	435	
*Waco	104,000	25,000	1,367	6.4	0.8	3.9	4.1	2.0	4.8	**	4.7	5.7	4.6	41.1			147
Amarillo, TX	188,000	53,000	103	5.4	3.3	5.7	4.4	6.3	4.7	8.6	5.7	4.1	4.2	52.3	88		
Potter County	98,000	28,000	108	6.4	0.8	4.9	3.8	6.8	3.8	8.6	6.0	4.1	4.3	49.4		362	
Randall County	90,000	25,000	98	5.6	7.0	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.2	9.4	7.3	7.7	4.0	64.9		39	
*Amarillo	158,000	44,000	1,793	5.6	2.5	5.7	4.4	5.8	4.7	8.6	6.0	4.1	4.2	51.6			61
Longview-Marshall, TX	162,000	45,000	139	5.6	2.5	3.3	4.2	5.8	4.8	5.4	5.2	3.3	4.0	44.1	183		
Gregg County	105,000	29,000	383	5.8	2.8	3.3	4.2	5.5	5.0	6.3	6.3	5.6	4.2	49.0		372	
Harrison County	57,000	17,000	64	6.4	1.5	3.7	4.3	8.3	5.2	5.7	5.2	3.7	3.6	47.5		389	
Tyler, TX (Smith)	151,000	40,000	163	4.8	3.3	3.3	5.6	5.8	5.0	9.1	6.0	5.3	3.8	51.9	95	305	
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	1,072,000	381,000	663	3.0	5.5	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.0	2.7	0.0	2.3	5.9	42.4	196		
Davis County	188,000	75,000	617	3.0	6.5	6.2	5.0	8.8	6.5	3.6	2.8	6.3	5.8	54.3		251	

Salt Lake County	726,000	252,000	985	3.0	5.5	4.6	4.0	6.3	5.8	3.7	0.8	5.7	5.6	47.6		386	
Weber County	158,000	53,000	275	5.6	5.5	4.6	4.0	6.3	5.8	3.7	0.8	5.7	5.6	47.6			141
*Salt Lake City	160,000	40,000	1,467	6.4	3.0	5.8	4.8	3.5	5.7	3.1	0.0	2.9	6.6	41.8			
Provo-Orem, UT (Utah)	264,000	100,000	132	2.2	3.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.2	4.1	0.0	4.7	6.1	44.6	179	428	
Norfolk-Newport News, VA	1,396,000	369,000	828	4.0	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.3	7.3	5.9	0.0	2.6	5.1	44.4	181		52
*Chesapeake	152,000	44,000	446	4.2	5.8	5.2	5.4	6.3	6.7	7.7	2.3	5.4	4.7	53.6			19
*Hampton	134,000	33,000	2,582	7.0	4.8	4.0	5.2	7.0	8.2	7.0	5.2	6.1	5.4	59.8			53
*Newport News	170,000	47,000	2,488	5.2	3.3	4.0	5.4	6.5	7.2	7.9	3.0	5.6	5.6	53.5			71
*Norfolk	261,000	60,000	4,859	6.0	1.5	4.4	4.4	2.0	7.2	7.4	3.2	7.6	5.7	49.4			82
*Portsmouth	104,000	28,000	3,135	7.0	1.5	4.0	4.2	2.8	6.2	8.1	1.3	8.2	5.3	48.5			17
*Virginia Beach	393,000	110,000	1,583	2.8	7.8	5.2	5.2	6.5	7.8	8.1	4.5	7.6	4.6	60.0			
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	866,000	210,000	294	5.2	6.0	4.8	5.4	4.0	6.3	4.5	0.8	2.9	5.1	45.0	172		
Chesterfield County	209,000	61,000	492	4.0	8.8	5.2	6.8	6.8	7.3	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.4	57.8		162	
Hanover County	63,000	16,000	134	5.6	6.8	6.0	5.7	7.0	7.0	5.8	7.3	7.3	4.6	65.1		36	
Henrico County	218,000	50,000	915	5.6	8.3	6.0	6.1	7.3	6.8	5.2	6.8	5.6	5.4	63.1			108
*Richmond	203,000	42,000	3,377	6.2	2.0	4.0	3.9	1.3	5.8	6.5	3.7	6.4	6.0	45.8			
Roanoke, VA	224,000	49,000	264	8.4	5.3	6.2	5.4	4.8	6.2	6.8	6.0	4.9	5.8	59.6	24		
Roanoke County	79,000	18,000	317	8.2	8.3	6.6	7.3	8.5	7.2	7.0	5.0	5.9	5.5	69.4		9	
*Roanoke	96,000	21,000	2,247	7.6	2.3	5.4	4.5	3.3	5.3	7.2	6.5	7.8	6.1	55.9			36
Burlington, VT	131,000	31,000	300	6.0	7.5	7.1	8.3	7.3	8.8	8.6	7.0	8.3	7.3	74.1	1		
Chittenden County (pt.)	125,000	31,000	245	6.2	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.3	8.8	8.6	7.0	8.3	7.5	74.8		1	
Seattle, WA	1,973,000	470,000	468	4.6	8.3	5.4	6.3	5.3	6.7	3.2	0.0	1.1	5.2	46.0	157		
King County	1,507,000	341,000	709	5.0	8.5	5.4	6.2	4.5	6.8	3.4	0.0	1.4	5.4	46.6		400	
Snohomish County	466,000	129,000	223	3.6	8.0	5.0	6.3	7.8	6.2	3.7	2.0	2.4	4.6	49.6		356	
*Seattle	516,000	85,000	6,154	6.6	6.5	5.0	5.2	2.0	6.5	4.9	0.0	2.4	6.1	45.2			115
Tacoma, WA (Pierce)	586,000	160,000	350	4.0	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	3.7	4.8	44.1	182	431	
*Tacoma	177,000	46,000	3,677	5.8	2.5	4.8	4.2	2.0	5.5	5.8	0.0	4.0	5.2	39.8			153
Spokane, WA (Spokane)	361,000	95,000	205	6.6	4.0	6.0	4.9	4.8	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.1	6.2	51.4	101	317	
*Spokane	177,000	43,000	3,169	6.6	2.8	6.0	5.2	3.3	5.7	3.7	5.8	3.6	6.8	49.4			72
Vancouver, WA (Clark)	238,000	68,000	379	4.4	6.0	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.2	1.3	2.9	5.5	47.7	143	384	
Bremerton, WA (Kitsap)	190,000	53,000	479	4.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	7.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	56.6	47	192	
Yakima, WA (Yakima)	189,000	57,000	44	4.8	1.5	4.8	5.6	4.5	3.7	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.9	45.5	165	415	
Olympia, WA (Thurston)	161,000	43,000	222	4.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	7.3	6.3	5.4	5.0	58.3	34	151	
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	150,000	47,000	51	5.4	4.5	5.6	5.7	6.8	4.8	5.9	2.7	5.1	5.6	52.1	90		
Benton County	113,000	34,000	86	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	7.8	5.2	5.9	2.8	5.3	5.6	58.4		198	
Milwaukee, WI	1,432,000	376,000	981	7.4	5.5	6.3	5.2	5.0	7.2	4.4	0.0	1.6	5.9	48.5	135		
Milwaukee County	959,000	246,000	3,971	7.4	3.3	6.3	4.7	4.0	6.7	4.5	0.0	2.1	6.1	44.9		422	
Ozaukee County	73,000	20,000	314	7.4	10.0	6.7	6.9	10.0	8.5	5.2	3.8	6.1	5.1	69.6		8	
Washington County	95,000	27,000	221	6.4	8.5	6.3	6.8	9.0	7.8	5.1	5.0	5.8	4.6	65.3		32	
Waukesha County	305,000	83,000	548	6.6	9.8	6.7	5.8	7.3	8.3	4.9	3.6	3.2	4.9	61.1		93	
*Milwaukee	628,000	172,000	6,537	6.4	1.5	5.5	4.0	3.0	6.0	4.9	1.4	2.1	6.2	41.0			148
Madison, WI (Dane)	367,000	83,000	305	6.0	7.8	7.3	5.4	6.5	8.3	7.1	6.4	3.8	6.4	65.0	3	38	
*Madison	191,000	36,000	3,311	7.4	6.5	7.3	5.2	5.3	8.3	7.4	6.8	5.2	6.8	66.0			4
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	135,000	84,000	225	7.0	7.3	6.9	5.9	7.3	7.0	5.9	2.4	2.8	6.1	58.5	32		
Outagamie County	141,000	40,000	219	6.8	7.3	6.5	6.2	7.0	7.0	6.1	4.8	3.9	6.3	61.9		76	
Winnebago County	140,000	34,000	320	8.4	6.5	6.9	5.8	7.5	6.7	6.3	3.2	4.8	6.3	62.4		69	
Green Bay, WI (Brown)	195,000	53,000	368	6.4	6.5	6.5	5.9	7.3	6.7	6.9	3.6	2.9	6.1	58.7	29	138	
Racine, WI (Racine)	175,000	49,000	525	8.4	5.8	5.5	4.2	7.3	5.8	4.8	1.2	3.8	5.2	52.0	92	301	
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	313,000	76,000	148	7.8	1.3	3.0	3.8	7.3	4.2	4.3	3.7	2.5	4.9	42.7	193		
Cabell County, WV	97,000	21,000	344	8.8	2.0	2.5	5.7	6.5	5.5	4.7	5.2	4.4	5.6	50.9			331
Boyd County, KY	51,000	12,000	319	8.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	8.5	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.5	5.4	51.3			320
Lawrence County, OH	62,000	17,000	136	7.8	0.5	4.0	4.6	7.8	4.0	4.7	5.7	5.3	4.7	49.0			370
Charleston, WV	250,000	60,000	201	7.8	3.3	2.9	5.6	7.3	5.3	6.0	1.8	2.3	5.6	47.9	140		
Kanawha County	208,000	48,000	230	8.4	3.3	2.9	5.5	7.0	5.2	6.0	1.8	2.4	5.6	48.1		379	
Wheeling, WV-OH	159,000	37,000	168	8.0	2.0	3.3	5.9	8.5	5.3	4.8	2.8	3.2	5.0	48.9	130		
Ohio County, WV	51,000	11,000	479	7.6	3.0	2.9	6.2	7.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.3	5.9	57.1			179
Belmont County, OH	71,000	17,000	132	8.2	1.3	5.2	5.6	9.3	4.8	5.9	4.2	5.9	4.7	55.0			235
Cheyenne, WY (Laramie)	73,000	20,000	27	6.6	5.3	6.5	5.8	7.8	6.7	8.3	0.7	6.3	5.0	58.9	26		134

From North to South and East to West: How "Children's Stress" Compares by Geographic Region

This map helps to show how cities compare against others within their own geographic area. Listed by region are the *Index's* top-ranked 25 cities (final scores of 58.4 or better) and the bottom-ranked 25 cities (final scores of 36.9 or lower).

The Midwest. With 60 million people, the region grew by 1.4% between 1980 and 1990—the slowest rate of population increase of any region in the country. Of the 40 midwestern cities surveyed **Overland Park, KS**, comes in first place, while **Gary, IN** comes in last.

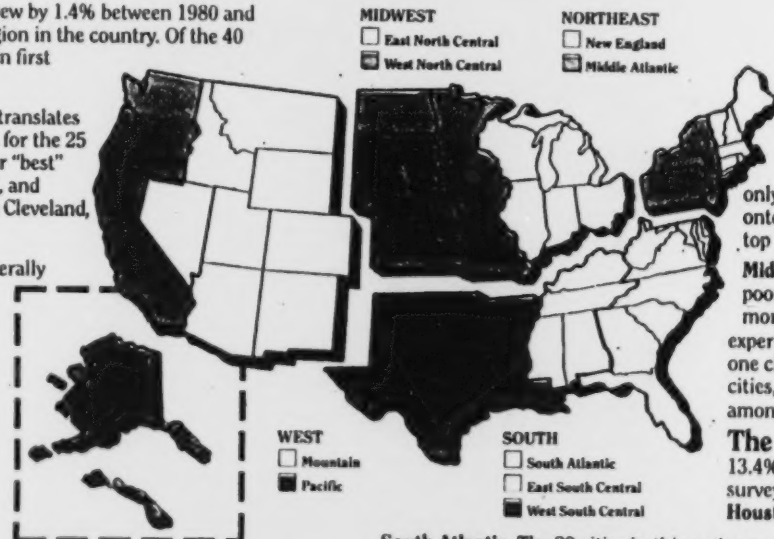
East North Central. Economic decline in the Rust Belt translates into reduced Family and Community Economics scores for the 25 cities surveyed in this region. The four cities making our "best" list are Ann Arbor, MI, Sterling Heights, MI, Livonia, MI, and Madison, WI. The four cities making our "worst" list are Cleveland, OH, Chicago, IL, Gary, IN, and Detroit, MI.

West North Central. The 15 cities in this region are generally characterized by stable populations and score well on Child and Maternal Health issues and Crime. The four cities which receive top ranks are Overland Park, KS, Lincoln, NE, Cedar Rapids, IA, and Topeka, KS. Only one city, St. Louis, MO, makes it onto our "worst" list.

The West. With 53 million people, the region grew by 22.3% between 1980 and 1990—the fastest rate of population increase of any region in the country. Of the 69 western cities surveyed, **Lakewood, CO**, comes in first place, while **Los Angeles, CA**, came in last.

Mountain. Though economically prosperous, many of the 16 cities surveyed in this region score poorly in the areas of Population Change, Water Resources, Toxic Releases, and Energy Use. Two Colorado cities are on the "best" list—**Lakewood** and **Aurora**. Only one city, **Phoenix, AZ**, makes it onto our "worst" list.

Pacific. The 53 cities of the Pacific Rim are characterized by large population shifts, water crises, poor air quality, and a deteriorating economic base. Eight receive scores in the "best" category: **Concord, CA**, **Berkeley, CA**, **Honolulu, HI**, **Fremont, CA**, **Eugene, OR**, **Huntington Beach, CA**, **Sunnyvale, CA**, and **Santa Rosa, CA**. At the same time, an additional nine cities from this region, all in California, are among the worst-ranked: **Los Angeles**, **Fresno**, **East Los Angeles**, **Pomona**, **Sacramento**, **Moreno Valley**, **Stockton**, **El Monte**, and **San Bernardino**.



The Northeast. With 51 million people, the Northeast grew by only 3.4% between 1980 and 1990, yet it continues to be the most densely populated region of the country. Of the 24 northeastern cities surveyed, **Stamford, CT**, comes in first place and **Newark, NJ**, comes in last.

New England. Of the 10 cities surveyed in this region, only one city exceeds half a million people. No city makes it onto our "worst" list. One city, **Stamford, CT**, is among the top scorers.

Middle Atlantic. The 14 cities in this region tend to score poorly in the areas of water resources, toxins, infant mortality, and family economics. Many of these cities have experienced moderate-to-severe declines in population. Only one city, **Albany, NY**, makes it onto our "best" list. Three cities, **Newark, NJ**, **Philadelphia, PA**, and **New York, NY**, rank among the worst.

The South. With 85 million people, the region grew by 13.4% between 1980 and 1990. Of the 62 southern cities surveyed, **Huntsville, AL**, comes in first place, while **Houston, TX**, comes in last.

South Atlantic. The 29 cities in this region tend to score poorly on Education, Community Economics and Crime, but above average on Air Quality. The three cities with top honors are **Alexandria, VA**, **Hampton, VA**, and **Virginia Beach, VA**. The three cities making our "worst" list are all in Florida: **Miami**, **Tampa** and **Hialeah**.

East South Central. On average, the 11 cities surveyed receive good grades for population change, but rank among the lowest for Family Economics, Education, and Maternal and Child Health. The region contributes two cities to our "best" list: **Huntsville, AL**, and **Lexington, KY**. No cities get failing marks.

West South Central. This region is characterized by soaring population growth, alarming rates of child poverty, high levels of toxic releases, mounting air pollution, and a precarious water base. Of the 22 cities surveyed in this region, none ranks among the best-scoring. Four cities—all in Texas—receive failing marks: **Houston**, **El Paso**, **Fort Worth** and **Dallas**.

Where Bigger Isn't Always Better: How "Children's Stress" Compares by Population Size

This guide will assist you in evaluating which metro areas rate well—and not so well—in relation to areas of similar size. The final rank (in parentheses) shows the relative standing of each metro area in comparison to all 239 metro areas included in the *Children's Stress Index*. Note that the best score possible is 100.

Small Metro Areas with Populations of 100,000 to 249,999

Five Best	Final Score	Five Worst	Final Score
Burlington, VT (1)	74.1	Galveston-Texas City, TX (224)	37.5
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN (2)	67.2	Ocala, FL (219)	38.9
Lincoln, NE (4)	64.8	Lake Charles, LA (204)	41.5
Stamford, CT (5)	63.5	Brazoria, TX (198)	42.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL (6)	62.4	Merced, CA (195)	42.4

Medium-Sized Metro Areas with Populations of 250,000 to 499,999

Five Best	Final Score	Five Worst	Final Score
Madison, WI (3)	65.0	Stockton, CA (233)	35.1
Salem-Gloucester, MA (8)	61.9	Visalia-Porterville, CA (231)	36.1
Ann Arbor, MI (10)	61.5	Lakeland-Winterhaven, FL (228)	36.6
Poughkeepsie, NY (11)	61.2	McAllen-Edinburg, TX (226)	37.0
New London-Norwich, CT-RI (12)	61.2	Fort Pierce, FL (221)	38.1

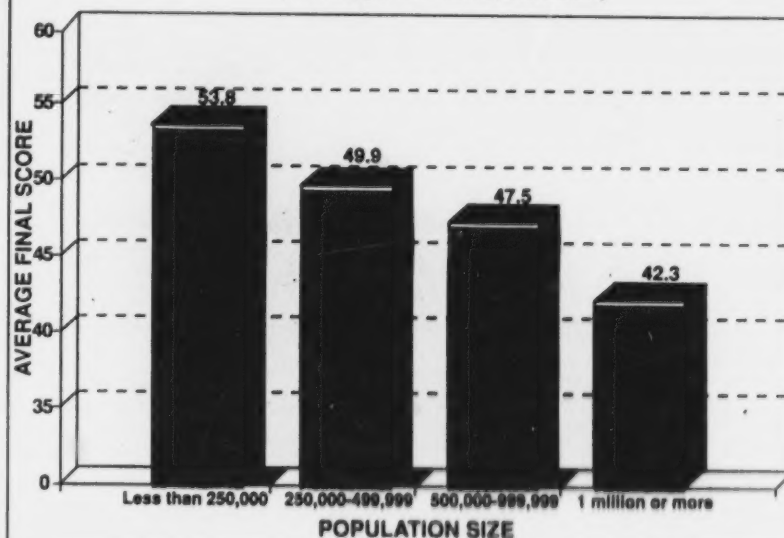
Large Metro Areas with Populations of 500,000 to 999,999

Five Best	Final Score	Five Worst	Final Score
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY (27)	58.9	El Paso, TX (236)	33.3
Honolulu, HI (35)	58.0	Fresno, CA (235)	34.9
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA (40)	57.7	Baton Rouge, LA (234)	34.9
Omaha, NE-IA (41)	57.6	Jacksonville, FL (230)	36.4
Hartford, CT (46)	56.6	Bakersfield, CA (229)	36.4

Very Large Metro Areas with Populations of 1 Million to 9 Million

Five Best	Final Score	Five Worst	Final Score
San Francisco, CA (25)	59.3	Houston, TX (239)	32.0
Nassau-Suffolk, NY (36)	58.0	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA (238)	32.1
Rochester, NY (44)	57.1	Miami-Hialeah, FL (237)	33.2
Washington, DC (73)	53.5	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA (232)	35.2
Pittsburgh, PA (107)	50.8	New Orleans, LA (227)	36.8

How Final Scores Compare by Size of Metro Area
(The Bigger the Score, the Better)



The Final Results: Sizing Up Your Hometown

The table below will help you compare your hometown with other urban areas across the nation. For example, if you live in a metro area that received a final score of 57.0, you know that 53 others (23% of the total) have scores in this same second-from-the-best range. The final rankings provided in the *Index* show each area's exact standing among all metro areas, counties and cities included in the survey.

Final Score (out of 100)	Metro Areas		Counties		Cities	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
65.0 or over	3	1%	38	8%	4	2%
55.0 - 64.9	54	23%	197	40%	38	20%
45.0 - 54.9	115	48%	186	38%	77	40%
35.0 - 44.9	61	26%	64	13%	62	32%
below 35	6	3%	8	2%	14	7%
TOTAL NUMBER:	239		493		195	
AVERAGE SCORE:	49.5		53.8		47.4	

Environmental Stress: Affecting Our Children's Future

Presented here is a list of the 50 metro areas which did *best* and *worst* overall on the environmental portion of the *Index*. It is interesting to note that the average population of the 50 best-rated metro areas is 275,360, while for the 50 worst-ranked, this figure climbs to 1,915,480! The correlation between population size and "environmental stress" is demonstrated by the bar graph below.

The *Children's Stress Index* includes four groups of indicators that specifically relate to an area's environmental health: air quality; water resources; toxic releases and sewage; and energy use and transportation. Not only does environmental degradation have far-reaching, long-term and often irreversible impacts on entire ecospheres and regional communities—it can also severely curtail the future potential of an individual child.

The 50 Best Metro Areas on the Environment

Environmental Rank (1-239)	Metro Area	Total Population	Average Score (1-10)
1	Jacksonville, NC	150,000	7.3
2	Burlington, VT	131,000	7.3
3	Tuscaloosa, AL	151,000	7.1
4	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	153,000	7.0
5	Tallahassee, FL	234,000	6.9
6	Columbus, GA-AL	243,000	6.7
7	Colorado Springs, CO	397,000	6.5
8	Athens, GA	156,000	6.5
9	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	388,000	6.4
10	Killeen-Temple, TX	255,000	6.4
11	Huntsville, AL	239,000	6.4
12	Jackson, MI	150,000	6.3
13	Champaign-Urbana, IL	173,000	6.3
14	Lincoln, NE	214,000	6.2
15	Topeka, KS	161,000	6.2
16	Fort Collins, CO	186,000	6.2
17	Eugene-Springfield, OR	283,000	6.1
18	Springfield, IL	190,000	6.1
19	Tyler, TX	151,000	6.0
20	Olympia, WA	161,000	6.0
21	South Bend, IN	247,000	6.0
22	Macon-Warner Robins, GA	281,000	6.0
23	Fayetteville, NC	275,000	6.0
24	Madison, WI	367,000	5.9
25	Lubbock, TX	223,000	5.9
26	Roanoke, VA	224,000	5.9
27	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	433,000	5.8
28	Sioux Falls, SD	124,000	5.8
29	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	169,000	5.8
30	Boulder-Longmont, CO	225,000	5.7
31	Flint, MI	430,000	5.7

The 50 Worst Metro Areas on the Environment

Environmental Rank (1-239)	Metro Area	Total Population	Average Score (1-10)
239	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	8,863,000	1.6
238	Houston, TX	3,302,000	1.7
237	Newark, NJ	1,824,000	2.1
236	Chicago, IL	6,070,000	2.1
235	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	2,589,000	2.1
234	Philadelphia, PA-NJ	4,857,000	2.3
233	Detroit, MI	4,382,000	2.4
232	Seattle, WA	1,973,000	2.4
231	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	2,411,000	2.4
230	Gary-Hammond, IN	605,000	2.4
229	New York, NY	8,547,000	2.6
228	Brazoria, TX	192,000	2.7
226*	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	2,464,000	2.7
226*	Cleveland, OH	1,831,000	2.7
225	Middlesex-Somerset, NJ	1,020,000	2.7
223*	Bergen-Passaic, NJ	1,278,000	2.7
223*	Baltimore, MD	2,382,000	2.7
223*	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	1,072,000	2.7
221	Phoenix, AZ	2,122,000	2.8
220	Galveston-Texas City, TX	217,000	2.8
219	Baton Rouge, LA	528,000	2.8
218	Atlanta, GA	2,834,000	2.9
217	San Jose, CA	1,498,000	2.9
216	Louisville, KY-IN	953,000	3.0
215	Boston, MA	2,871,000	3.0
214	Jersey City, NJ	553,000	3.0
212*	Milwaukee, WI	1,432,000	3.0
212*	Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	2,068,000	3.0
211	Sacramento, CA	1,481,000	3.0
210	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD	579,000	3.0
209	Dallas, TX	2,553,000	3.1

32	Shreveport, LA	334,000	5.7
33	Salem, OR	278,000	5.7
34	Duluth, MN-WI	240,000	5.7
35	Amarillo, TX	188,000	5.6
36	Lafayette, LA	209,000	5.6
37	Ann Arbor, MI	283,000	5.6
38	Montgomery, AL	293,000	5.6
39	Evansville, IN-KY	279,000	5.6
40	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	513,000	5.6
41	St. Cloud, MN	191,000	5.6
42	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS	197,000	5.6
43	Boise City, ID	206,000	5.5
44	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	399,000	5.5
45	Asheville, NC	175,000	5.5
46	San Francisco, CA	1,604,000	5.5
47	Kalamazoo, MI	223,000	5.5
48	Sarasota, FL	278,000	5.5
49	Atlantic City, NJ	319,000	5.4
50	Jackson, MS	395,000	5.4

Scores are rounded; there are no ties

208	San Diego, CA	2,498,000	3.1
207	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	1,453,000	3.1
206	Joliet, IL	390,000	3.2
205	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,444,000	3.2
204	Columbus, OH	1,377,000	3.2
203	Oxnard-Ventura, CA	669,000	3.2
202	Nassau-Suffolk, NY	2,609,000	3.2
201	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	361,000	3.2
200	Portland, OR	1,240,000	3.2
199	Lake County, IL	516,000	3.3
197*	Syracuse, NY	660,000	3.3
197*	Bakersfield, CA	543,000	3.3
196	Charlotte-Gastonia, NC-SC	1,162,000	3.3
195	Richmond-Petersburg, VA	866,000	3.3
194	Stockton, CA	481,000	3.3
193	Pensacola, FL	344,000	3.4
191*	Charleston, SC	507,000	3.4
191*	Jacksonville, FL	907,000	3.4
190	Norfolk-Newport News, VA	1,396,000	3.4

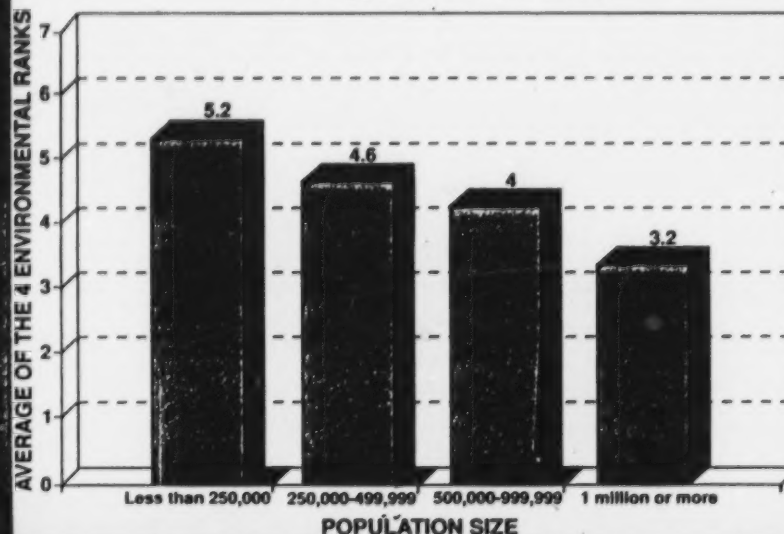
* tie

Special Thanks

ZPG would like to extend a special thanks to the following individuals for their assistance in putting together the *Children's Stress Index*: Jim Adair, Gan Ahuja, Glenn Bobb, Lisa Capozzoli, Allen Hammond, Scott Langill, Ed Rothschild, Rosalyn Scaff, Arloc Sherman, John Sletsema, Betty Smith and Wayne Solley.

Executive Director: Susan Weber
Communications Director: Dianne Sherman
Project Director: David Nagel
Research Assistants: Liza Baron, Chris Church, Dana Palmer, Patricia Sikas, Nadia Steinor
Coordinators: The entire ZPG staff and volunteers

Environmental Stress by Size of Metro Area
(The Bigger the Score, the Better)



CALIFORNIA DROUGHT ENDS

When gold was unearthed in California in 1848 and the news eventually made its way east, 80,000 people answered its alluring call. Even so, the state's population at the end of the decade was a mere 92,000. But by 1860, it had mushroomed to 380,000. By the turn of the century, to 1.5 million.

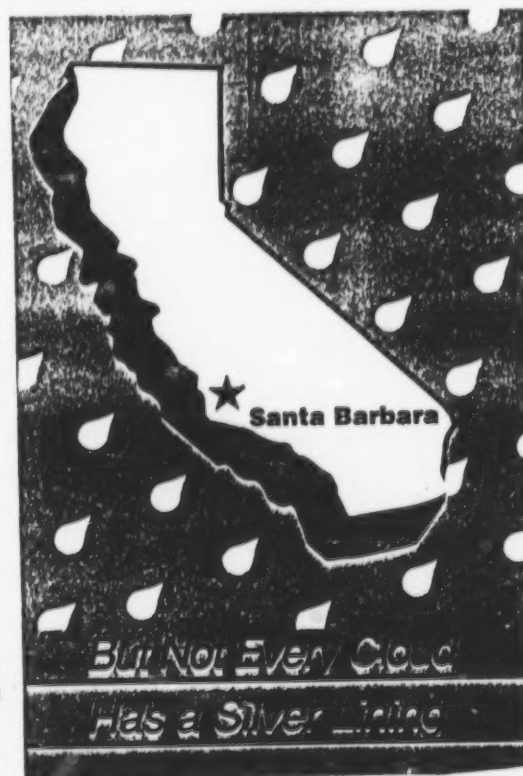
Today, California's population of 30 million is larger than the populations of Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden combined. If California were an independent nation, its economy would rank eighth in the world.

The "dream," however, that transformed California from a semi-arid, sparsely populated territory into an economic powerhouse was not simply due to aerospace products, real estate speculation, or even Hollywood's giant entertainment complex. It was also due to the manipulation and exploitation of one very valuable resource—water.

After all, it was irrigation that converted the California desert into the robust and highly productive farmland that is now the state's Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys. It was also water that allowed cities like Los Angeles and San Francisco to flourish.

But in an ironic twist, it has been the overuse and misuse of California's water that has contributed to the state's current economic and environmental woes—a problem that was accentuated by the drought which began in 1987.

Had the drought continued throughout 1993, the state would have suffered its longest sustained drought on record. While the immediate crisis seems to have ended, many Californians are beginning to wonder about the future of a resource that most other Americans still take for granted.



The Santa Barbara Experience

Perched at the foot of the Santa Ynez Mountains 90 miles north of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara is an old, comparatively wealthy community of about 90,000 people. The story of Santa Barbara's efforts to deal with the drought may serve as a wake-up call to cities and towns all over the country. Local officials instituted a variety of bold water conservation programs. Citizens responded. But even Santa Barbara's relatively modest annual growth rate of less than one percent threatens to negate these efforts.

By 1990, the drought had reached frightening proportions in Santa Barbara. The federally owned Cachuma Reservoir, where two-thirds of the city's water originates, was holding on average only 10 to 15 percent of its total water storage capacity. The remaining third of Santa Barbara's water flows from the area's groundwater basins, with a relatively small amount provided by the city-owned Gibraltar Reservoir. Due to parched reservoirs and limited surface water sources, the local government had no choice but to aggressively increase its groundwater withdrawals.

In response to the crisis, local government officials instituted stringent restrictions on non-essential water use, covering such discretionary applications as car washing and yard watering. Fashionably lush-green lawns went brown. The City Commerce Bank of Santa Barbara even resorted to painting its water-starved grass a bluish-green.

Public officials also initiated a community education campaign to instruct residents on how to conserve water without drastically altering their lifestyles. Whether it was the drought, water restrictions, the conservation campaign, or the steep increase in the cost of water for higher water users, something worked. Santa Barbara realized a 45 percent reduction in water use over a four-month period from March to June of 1990.

Yet, no matter how timely and impressive the water savings, city and county officials felt they could not afford to become complacent over this accomplishment. Consequently, the city entered into a contract to construct an ocean water desalinization plant in the hopes of augmenting its already fragile water resource base.

In March of 1991, after half a decade of abnormally low precipitation, the rain clouds smiled favorably on Santa Barbara. The county received a much-needed drenching which completely filled one reservoir, and left the other two-thirds full.

Later that same year, there was more good news—the desalinization plant was completed on schedule. Although successfully tested, the plant was put on stand-by due to water demand reductions and the drought relief heavy rains provided.

Though hardly a panacea, the desalinization plant points to the commitment of local officials in addressing long-term drought. Still, at a cost of \$1,350 per acre-foot of water produced for consumption—four times the average cost of California's drinking water—desalinization remains too costly for most communities.

Heading into 1992, Santa Barbara's prospects for a reliable and stable supply of water looked increasingly bright. The city was no longer frenetically pumping its groundwater, and sustained water conservation appeared a reality.

Winter Showers Bring State Powers

This February 24, Governor Pete Wilson declared California's seven-year drought officially over. Others remain skeptical.

"I almost choke when I say the words: 'The drought is over,'" said Bill Kocher, director of the Santa Cruz Water Department. "I keep wondering if it's just a mirage."

Indeed, while many California communities were inundated by this winter's torrential rains, it will not be enough to address long-term water concerns. As recently as January, reservoirs in California's Central Valley Region were only one-quarter full on average. And despite precipitation

levels that averaged 55 percent above normal for the late winter/early spring period, state and federal water officials announced that farmers in the southern portion of the state can expect only 25 percent of their normal allotment this year.

Even Californians who are leaving the state are finding the situation no better in surrounding areas. The western United States is home to nine of the nation's 10 fastest-growing states. And many Californians are relocating not to water-rich regions of the East, but to water-impooverished states like Nevada, where the number of residents increased by 66 percent between 1980 and 1990, and where its rate of population growth has led the nation for the past five years.

Other Californians are flocking to bone-dry Arizona. This state's population grew from 2.7 million people in 1980 to 3.7 million in 1990. The water situation here is particularly bleak. Despite the recent completion of the Central Arizona (water) Project, the state's water resources simply cannot keep pace with demand from ever-increasing population growth.

It may be impossible for authorities to predict the next drought. But current projections for population growth in California and the rest of the West demand that a hard look be taken at conservation strategies. The ultimate long-term solution, however, will depend on curbing population growth.

—Christopher Wilmot

—Christopher Wilmot

**WHAT
YOU
CAN
DO**

A recent Gallup poll 81 percent of Congressmen agreed that the most effective means of drawing their attention is through personally written non-form letters. Write your members of Congress, and urge them to support a national population policy that would help the country address its long-term needs, including a sustainable supply of water. Please send ZPG's government relations department copies of any letters you send. Addresses are:

Representative _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senator _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Water conservation begins at home. Here
are ways to save:

• Save up to 20 gallons by not letting
the water run while brushing teeth
or shaving.

• Save 2 1/2 gallons by taking shorter
showers.

• Save 2 1/2 gallons by turning off the
water while soaping your hands.
• Use only one glass of water for
drinking and one for brushing teeth.

MediaTargets

Channeling Responsible Sex

The effects of teen pregnancy play out in measurable and immeasurable forms. We measure costs such as the \$212 billion U.S. taxpayers spent in 1989 to maintain families begun by teenagers nationwide. We find it harder, however, to measure costs associated with a teenager's loss of educational attainment and personal development that often results from an unwanted pregnancy. Or, for that matter, to measure the costs associated with increased environmental health risks that come with an ever-increasing population.

When the U.S. "boasts" the highest teen pregnancy rate in the industrialized world with more than 1 million pregnancies per year, we cannot afford to ignore the social and economic factors leading to teen pregnancy. While an alarming number of teens caught in cycles of frustration and poverty seek empowerment by having children, the Center for Population Options (CPO) reports that 80 percent of teen pregnancies are unintended.

Studies of teen sexual activity find that more than half of all high school students have had sexual intercourse. By age 18, one in four females get pregnant.

Despite these facts, school-based sex education shies away from providing adequate information on contraception. Studies indicate that only 60 percent of our high school students receive sexuality courses by the time of their graduation. Another study shows that 98 percent of these courses discuss abstinence, while only 52 percent provide information on obtaining birth control.

A myth that too often prevails is the notion that informing a teenager about birth control will encourage sexual activity, even though four major studies by CPO, Planned Parenthood, and two other independent researchers find that sex education increases responsible behavior.

Meanwhile, as school-based sex education avoids the realities of teen sexuality, research from Nielsen Data reports that 12-17-year-olds watch an average of 3 hours and 7 minutes of television per day. A review of studies shows that teen television-viewing bombards them with 14,000 instances a year of glamorized sex. Only 165 of these are linked to education or contraception information.

In contrast, secondary schools devote 6.5 hours per year to sex education, less than 2 hours of which focus on contraception and disease prevention.

Without question, television has a powerful influence on teens, and its programming influences their attitudes and decision-making regarding sexual activity. ZPG members can help by urging more responsible programming by the major networks.

If you want to help, please use our sample letter or write a letter of your own to one or more of the following networks. Encourage a teenage family member or friend to write as well!

—Patricia Sikes

Networks (Send to the Director of Programming)

ABC
2040 Avenue of the Stars
Los Angeles, CA 90067

CBS
7800 Beverly Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90036

Discovery Channel
7700 Wisconsin Ave.
Suite 700
Bethesda, MD 20814

The Disney Channel
3800 West Alameda Ave.
Burbank, CA 91505-4398

The Family Channel
1000 Centerville Turnpike
Virginia Beach, VA 23463

Fox
10201 West Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90035

HBO
1100 Avenue of
the Americas
New York, NY 10036

The Learning Channel
1525 Wilson Blvd.
Rosslyn, VA 22209

MTV
1515 Broadway
New York, NY 10036

NBC
3000 Alameda Ave.
Burbank, CA 91523

Nickelodeon
1515 Broadway, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10036

PBS
1320 Braddock Place
Alexandria, VA 22314

WHAT
YOU
CAN
DO

SAMPLE LETTER

Date

Director of Programming
Network
Address
City, State, Zip

Dear [Network]:

There are more than 1 million teen pregnancies each year in the United States. A daunting problem, indeed. Teen pregnancy increases school drop-out rates, infant mortality, and leads to long-term economic dependency. It also adds to our nation's burgeoning population growth, which exacerbates social and environmental problems such as poverty and unemployment, air and water pollution.

Unfortunately, 80 percent of teen pregnancies are unintended. Teens cite a lack of belief in the risk of pregnancy from sexual activity and failure to anticipate intercourse as the most common reasons for not using contraceptives. Notably, while teens are exposed to 14,000 instances per year of glamorized sex on TV, only 165 of these are linked to education or contraception.

As a concerned [parent, teenager, U.S. citizen] I want to encourage you to provide more responsible portrayals and information about sexuality, particularly in programming geared toward young audiences. We need more educational programming about sexuality and contraception. We also need more realistic portrayals of sex on television, showing the need for responsible behavior and potential consequences.

Sincerely,

Your Name
Address
City, State, Zip
Daytime Telephone

Keep us informed of your efforts by sending a copy of your letter to ZPG's communications department.

SHORTAKES

NOT TONIGHT DEAR,
I'M WATCHING
LETTERMAN



Couch Potato Contraception

New breakthroughs in solar power technology may bring electricity to small villages in developing countries. Services provided would include light, clean water, vaccines, telephone, radio and TV—and an additional benefit, for those with little access to contraceptives. "Where TV has been provided there is evidence of a fall in birthrate," notes Bill Hall, a London photovoltaic researcher.

We may all be practicing contraception more often than we realize.

Limit Two to a Customer?

The Swatch watch company recently released a special watch portraying teeming masses and the words "100 million" on the face, with environmental scenes on the wristband. ZPG was all set to propose joint publicity strategies...until it was discovered that Swatch did not intend it as a "popwatch," marking the annual growth of the world population. The company's purpose? To celebrate its 100 millionth watch sold.

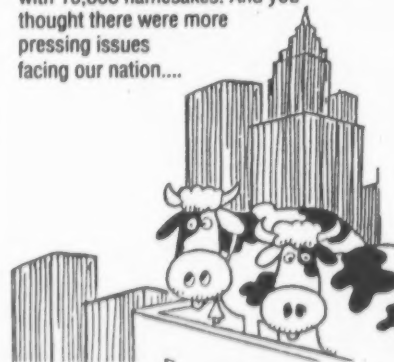
A Cast of Billions

If population growth scares you, there's a new thriller to send chills up your spine. The Science Museum of Minnesota theater company in St. Paul, Minn., has developed a play called "The More the Scarer," which discusses the environmental implications of worldwide population growth.

Playwright Amy Ward's script emphasizes overconsumption's contribution to the problem as well as increasing numbers. While critical reviews are unknown, we're certain the show will soon be playing to standing-room-only crowds.

Second Comes in First

Were you dying to know the 75 most popular street names in America? The Census Bureau recently published the results of their research on this urgent topic. The winner: Second Street, with 10,866 namesakes. And you thought there were more pressing issues facing our nation....



Cow Pie in the Sky

Planting and harvesting crops on city rooftops could help solve many urban problems, according to *Futurist* magazine. In addition to saving money, city farmers improve urban air quality, provide jobs locally, and reduce traffic congestion and pollution caused by trucks transporting food into the city.

With new agricultural technology, the rooftop farm of a large city apartment house may supply enough produce to feed up to 4,000 people each year.

Out of Focus

Concerned Colorado Springs residents have designed a new bumper sticker aimed at Focus on the Family, a controversial Evangelical ministry that moved to the city in 1991. To combat the group's escalating influence and far-right political agenda, local cars now tell the group to "FOCUS ON YOUR OWN DAMN FAMILY."



Operation Hypocrisy

Kim Carmouche, an Operation Rescue leader in Louisiana, faces a jail term if he fails to pay the more than \$13,000 in child support he owes his three children from his first marriage. He has failed to meet child support obligations since 1985. Part of his difficulty may be that his second wife is pregnant with their fifth child.



■ Shooting Spurs Action on Clinic Access Bill

In response to the recent slaying of Dr. David Gunn, a Florida abortion provider, Congress is moving ahead with the "Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act." The legislation, H.R. 796 in the House of Representatives and S. 636 in the Senate, would make it a federal crime to physically obstruct access to medical facilities that provide reproductive services.

In addition, Attorney General Janet Reno has promised to use all available means to protect the patients and staff at clinics from escalating violence.

In hopes of slowing down Congressional action, anti-choice organizations are trying to avoid the real issue by claiming the bill violates individuals' right to free speech. However, the legislation safeguards the right to protest as long as no one is physically harassed and access to clinics is not

■ On the International Front

Aiming to bolster efforts to address population pressures, President Clinton has asked Congress to approve a \$100 million increase for international population programs. If Congress complies, funding would rise to about \$450 million.

The president also asked Congress to earmark funds for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This marks a complete departure from the Reagan/Bush ban on U.S. support of UNFPA.

In addition, the administration has reorganized the State Department in a move to give greater attention to international environmental issues, including population.

■ Abortion Funding Ban

ZPG has joined with a broad range of organizations in a new coalition to repeal the "Hyde Amendment" (named for Illinois Congressman Henry Hyde) that prohibits the use of federal Medicaid funds to pay for low-income women's abortions.

Under current law, Medicaid—the federal health insurance program for the poor—cannot be used to cover the costs of abortion. As a result, many poor women do not have access to abortion services.

In 1977, prior to the funding ban, Medicaid paid for 294,000 abortions. The Alan Guttmacher Institute, a Washington, DC, policy group, estimates that 312,000 abortions would be funded today if Congress were to lift the funding ban.

Anti-choice opposition to repealing the Hyde Amendment is intense. But pro-choice forces are gearing up to mount a campaign that will focus on equity for poor women.

■ National Health Care Reform

imposed.

■ Good News for Title X

Ten years of political stalemate may be ending for Title X—the only federal program devoted to funding family planning services. The House of Representatives voted 273-149 to renew the family planning program, and the Senate plans to consider the bill soon after an April recess.

The House bill features a measure to prevent future presidents from imposing a "gag rule" on clinics. This was in response to the Reagan and Bush administrations' attempts to prevent clinics from offering abortion information.

Congressional supporters of Title X had to beat back a number of hostile efforts to derail the bill. Anti-choice and anti-family planning members of Congress offered amendments that would have restricted minors' access to family planning services and imposed severe limitations on the types of clinics eligible for Title X support.

In another boost for the program, the Clinton administration has called for a \$35 million increase in Title X funding. If the president's recommendation is passed by Congress, Title X funding will rise to \$208 million per year.

In response to a recent "Action Alert," ZPG members mounted a letter-writing campaign to Hillary Rodham Clinton, urging her to include family planning and abortion services in a basic health care benefits package that is available to all Americans. Mrs. Clinton serves as chair of the president's advisory panel on national health care reform.

If the health care panel complies, the next step will be to convince Congress of the same. But family planning advocates will face stiff opposition from anti-choice and anti-family planning activist groups that are pressuring lawmakers to keep family planning and abortion out of the health care reform bill.

■ RU 486 to Come to U.S.

Officials from Roussel Uclaf, the makers of RU 486, announced that they will soon test the abortion drug in the United States. Testing is the first step toward making the drug available by prescription in this country.

Previously, Roussel Uclaf shied away from bringing RU 486 to market in the United States, citing a hostile political climate and the threat of boycotts from anti-abortion groups.

—Nancy Hirshbein

Speak Out...For Earth's Sake

The best way to raise people's awareness of overpopulation and to get them motivated is to talk with them directly. And that's just what ZPG's Speakers Network does.

You can help. If you are involved in any group that has regular meetings...invite a ZPG speaker to make a presentation. We have speakers available in many parts of the country.

If you'd like to spread the ZPG message yourself...we invite you to apply to become a presenter in the Speakers Network. Send us your resume, a brief summary of your speaking experience, and the names and phone numbers of two references, preferably from previous public speaking engagements.

For more information, contact Deborah Brouse or Pam Strother at ZPG, 1400 Sixteenth Street NW, Suite 320, Washington, DC 20036. Or call 202/332-2200.

Teach Your Children Well



In a fourth grade class, two students portray the "stork" and "grim reaper" to model population growth. Across town, a high school social studies class debates the need for a national population policy while their friends graph population pyramids in a neighboring math class. Such scenes are being played out in schools throughout the country, wherever teachers have incorporated ZPG population education activities into their curriculum.

For nearly two decades, ZPG has developed innovative techniques for helping millions of students draw the connections between population pressures and environmental quality, while encouraging them to "make a difference" through individual actions and personal decision-making. Now, ZPG's hands-on lessons are sought after by thousands of K-12 teachers of science, social studies, math and environmental education, as well as by U.S. Peace Corps volunteers, naturalists, and textbook publishers.

Sensitive to teachers' time and financial constraints, ZPG offers free textbook evaluations, wall charts and sample activities in English and Spanish, and arranges speakers and teacher

dismantle progressive curricula. Now that fundamentalist coalitions have lost access to the White House, "family values" debates have entered the realm of local and school politics. Because sex education and population education run counter to fundamentalist beliefs, they have met with opposition by some school board members.

Our population future will be decided as much in the local schoolhouse as it is in the houses of Congress and among international policy makers. Proponents of population education need to insure that children are equipped with the knowledge to make responsible decisions as future voters, leaders and global citizens.

—Pamela Wasserman



trainers to further population literacy. "I like the grassroots, practical, ready-to-use-in-the-classroom-the-next-day format," writes one teacher in praise of ZPG's materials. "It helps to simplify and understand complex world problems."

With schools placing greater emphasis on environmental education, the demand for quality population education materials has grown. Recently, the National Association of Biology Teachers adopted a strong population policy, urging members to teach about "the effect of increased worldwide population on the environment," as well as "the importance of birth control and population policies in this country."

But population education is not just for the classroom anymore. At science museums throughout the United States and Europe, visitors are treated to an eye-opening simulation of the "population explosion" by viewing ZPG's award-winning video, "World Population." In six minutes, viewers watch population dots, each representing a million people, light up a world map as time rolls by from 1 A.D. to 2020. Zoos, aquaria and nature centers, too, now help visitors understand the links between population pressures and diminishing wildlife habitat with the aid of ZPG's educational resources.

Despite ZPG's efforts, many students have yet to be exposed to basic population issues. Preparing young people for the challenges of the twenty-first century requires a concerted effort among parents, teachers, administrators and taxpayers to encourage population and environmental curriculum in their local schools. This is especially critical at a time when the Religious Right has secured school board positions in every state, seeking to

and suggest that ZPG teaching materials be adopted as suitable teaching resources.

■ If you're a teacher, request three copies of ZPG's educational resources to be sent to your area teachers.

■ If you're a teacher, contact ZPG's PopEd department for information about teaching materials and attending a training workshop in your area.

■ Write to ZPG for a free copy of "World Population in the Americas" environmental wall chart for your classroom. Also ask to receive *The Teachers' PopEd Paper*, ZPG's quarterly newsletter for K-12 educators.

■ If you're a parent, check your children's school books for references to population. If the material appears inadequate, speak with the teacher and suggest another text that might be better. (Write ZPG's PopEd department for either of its free textbook evaluations—one for secondary science texts, and the other for secondary social studies texts.)

■ Donate a ZPG teaching kit or video to a local school library, science museum, zoo, aquarium or nature center.

■ If you're a student, suggest that your school library feature a display of materials relating to overpopulation and the environment, or offer to design it yourself.

Please drop our PopEd department a note to let us know of your activities. And if you have questions about our educational resources, contact Pamela Wasserman, Susan Bryant or Arne Scullard.

Selected ZPG Publications and Resources

POPULATION

**Planning
the
Ideal
Family**
the small
family option

WORLD POPULATION

WORLD
POPULATION



World Population Resources

World Population Resources is a comprehensive guide to the world's population. It provides a detailed overview of the world's population, including its growth, distribution, and the challenges it poses. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the world's population.

and Reports

and Reports is a comprehensive guide to the world's population. It provides a detailed overview of the world's population, including its growth, distribution, and the challenges it poses. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the world's population.

GIVE EARTH A BRAKE STOP OVERPOPULATION

Zero Population Growth • 1400 K Street, N.W. • Wash., DC 20005 • (202) 332-2200

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Teaching Kits

Earth Matters: Studies for our Global Future. This spiral-bound book is packed with 12 lesson readings and 12 hands-on activities. Cover such topics as deforestation, global warming, hunger, poverty and the status of women. Includes a lively rainforest board game. For grades 9-12 and college. (#EMIT, \$19.95)

For Earth's Sake Teaching Kit: Lessons in Population and the Environment

Introduces students grades 6-10 to the direct relationship between population and the environment. Kit includes 17 hands-on activity modules, teacher's guide, population data sheet, annotated resource list, and a list of 150 ways individuals can make a difference. (#FRER, \$19.95)

USA by Numbers Teaching Kit. More than a dozen hands-on activities are designed to develop students' skills in critical thinking, deductive reasoning, chart reading, data interpretation, graphing and communication. Kit includes the book *USA by Numbers*, described above. For grades 9-12 and college. (#USAT, \$19.95)

Free Resources from ZPG

ZPG Publications

For a complete list of ZPG publications, visit our website at www.zpg.org. Publications are available in English, Spanish, and French. Some are available in other languages as well.

Population Education Catalog. This catalog provides an in-depth description of ZPG's curriculum materials and teacher training workshops. (#PPED, Free)

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ZPG Backgrounders

These are in-depth backgrounders on a variety of issues. Many are four-page backgrounders. National copies are 25¢ each. Topics include:

- Abortion/Reproductive Rights (#ABRR)
- Adolescent Pregnancy (#TABU)
- Children (#CHILD)
- China's One-Child Family Policy (#ANUN)
- Contraception Revolution (#KVL)
- Energy (#RNNN)
- Global Warming (#GLBW)
- Status of Women (#INVS)
- Sustainability (#SSTN)

Need More Information?

ZPG Publications and Membership Brochure. (#MMB2, Free)

ZPG Population Education Catalog. This catalog provides an in-depth description of ZPG's curriculum materials and teacher training workshops. (#PPED, Free)

ZPG Annual Report. (#ANNR, Free)

JOIN ZPG... FOR CHILDREN'S SAKE



What kind of world do we want to leave our children? Already, our current population is placing severe pressures on the environment. Ozone depletion, water shortages, overflowing landfills, disappearing plant and animal species, and diminishing open space are but a few of the warning signs.

Nonetheless, every year we add another 95 million people to the world's population, and the latest projections by the United Nations indicate that global numbers could more than triple in the coming century.

But overpopulation is not just a problem somewhere else. Here in the United States, our growing numbers and overconsuming lifestyles combine to place the greatest stress on the environment of any nation's population. For instance, while we are only 5 percent of the world's population, we consume 25 percent of the world's commercial energy.

At stake is the quality of life for our children, and for future generations. Through education and advocacy efforts, Zero Population Growth is working to put people back in balance with resources and the environment—both in the United States and worldwide. Thousands of ZPG members help in lobbying and grassroots efforts, hard-hitting media and public information campaigns, and highly acclaimed educational programs to help make this happen.

Please Join Us!

As a ZPG member, you will receive *The ZPG Reporter*—our award-winning bimonthly newspaper which will keep you up to date on the latest population-related developments, and will list ways you can help make a difference.

Sign up today, and you will automatically receive a 20% discount on all items ordered. Annual dues are \$20; \$10 for senior citizens and students. To join, use the order form below. Or call us with your purchase order number. We also accept Visa and MasterCard phone orders.

How to Order

Send check, money order or purchase order (payable to ZPG) to: ZPG Publications, 1400 Sixteenth Street NW, Suite 320, Washington, DC 20036. Contact ZPG for discounts on quantity orders. Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery. *Include membership fees and take an immediate 20% discount off your order!*

Pub. #	Qty.	Unit Price	Total \$

☐ **YES**, I want to join ZPG; enclosed is \$20 for my membership (\$10 for senior citizens and students).

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